"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening weather, with occasional showers in the morning, probably clearing in the afternoon, cooler, northerly winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,279 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Wheat, 81¼; corn, 29¾; cotton, 7 11-16.

Stock market strong.

CONGRESS—Both houses of Congress adjourned yesterday, without transacting any business, on the announcement of the death of Senator Earle of South Carolina.—Page 4.

FOREIGN—The trial of Herr von Tausch, former Chief of the Secret Political Police in Berlin, began yesterday. The disclosure of important Court secrets is threatened by the developments. It is believed to be certain in Dublin that perhaps all the Irish political prisoners will be pardoned in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. Ambassador Eustis presented his letters of recall to President Faure in Paris yesterday, and Gen. Porter was received as Ambassador. The members of the United States Bimetallic Commission were presented to M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Queen Victoria's seventy-ninth birthday was yesterday. London will celebrate it to-morrow.—Page 7.

Page. 1.

The New Jersey Legislature meets to-day for one hour to correct a single error in a bill. It will act under suspension of rules.

Boston's Board of Aldermen passes an Ordinance against the high hat in theatres and will revoke the license of the house that permits them worn.

It is announced that Speaker Reed has arranged that the Morgan Cuban resolution is not to be considered by the House pending a message from the President.

A Cabinet crisis appears to be at hand in Spain. The Liberals absented themselves from the Cortes yesterday on account of the Duke of Tetuan's insult to Senator Comas, whose ears he boxed on Friday.

The Republicans of the Senate yesterday held a tariff caucus. Great divergence of views as to rates of duty was shown. An agreement was made by those present that all amendments should be submitted to the Republicans of the Finance Committee, with the Republican caucus as a board of appeal.

Page 2.

The German-American Reform Union of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District held a meeting to discuss ideas for the Fall campaign.

Senator Wray, in Brooklyn, yesterday, expressed the hope that the Republicans of Greater New York would be governed by Jacob Worth's suggestions.

Greece declined to treat direct with Turkey, and Edhem Pasha's offer to negotiate terms of peace was followed by a notice served upon the foreign Ministers in Athens that she has confided her interests to the powers.

The anti-Quigg men last night conceded his election as Chairman of the Republican County Committee, Mr. Quigg made a speech at the Blaine Club, discussing tariff and Tammany and predicting Republican success in the Greater New York campaign.

The Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday received reports on missions to freedmen, and on methods of cutting down expenses of home missions. Discussion of reports on the Presbyterian Building, in New York, was resumed, but not concluded.

Page 3.

The Delaware House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill divorcing Mrs. Laura Crooker Acklan from William H. Acklan.

Gov. Black's last day for signing bills ended yesterday. He signed 797 in all, against 1,008 signed last year, and vetoed a number of items in the Supply bill.

President Moss of the Police Board visited the striking tailors yesterday afternoon and made a speech warning them against violence. The schedule of the tailors' demands was presented.

W. J. Bok has changed his residence to Wernersville, Penn., as a preliminary step toward suing for divorce. His marriage to Miss Whittemore, in 1893, was one of Brooklyn's social events.

Miss Mary Podden was thrown from her wheel last evening in a collision on Lexington Avenue. After treatment at Bellevue, she went to the police station and complained against the driver.

Steps have been taken in Chicago looking to the formation of an alliance in opposition to the Bell Telephone Company by the connection of the various independent telephone exchanges of the country.

The sale of the library of Charles W. Frederickson was opened yesterday at Bangs & Co.'s rooms. The collection includes all the works of Shelley in first editions, and many valuable manuscripts and autographs.

In the American Baptist Missionary Union convention at Pittsburg yesterday, a missionary from China, in protesting against proposed retrenchment in appropriations for the coming year, made what was regarded as an attack upon John D. Rockefeller.

Page 4.

The President has remitted the sentence of dismissal imposed by a court-martial upon Capt. Romeyn, recently convicted of assault on Lieut. O'Brien.

In a case brought before it on appeal from the California Supreme Court, the United States Supreme Court yesterday held that a National bank has no right to deal in stocks.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday decided several cases brought before it under the Inter-State Commerce act, and ruled that for the same service the railroad charge must be equal, and that the commission has no power to fix a tariff of rates.

The trial of Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, accused of keeping a disorderly house at the headquarters, in West Fourteenth Street, was begun in General Sessions yesterday. Phineas C. Smith and others denounced the music as discordant and the songs as vulgar.

The Attorney General yesterday delivered an opinion as to the power of the War Department to license the erection of religious chapels on military reservations. It was called forth by the application for a license for a Roman Catholic chapel at West Point. The Attorney General recommends that this license, which was granted April 2, be revoked and the petitioner remitted to Congress.

Page 5.

Trainer Rowe sent Requital the Brooklyn Handicap distance yesterday in 2:12. Other entries for the big race were on the track for trials.

Five companies each of the Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments occupied the range at Creedmoor. The Brooklyn men made a much better showing, both in individual scores and in volley firing, than the New Yorkers.

Miss Blanche Card, engaged to a man she believed to be James Bailey Cummings, was visited by a woman who told her she was being deceived. Without waiting to investigate, Miss Card took poison and she may die.

Page 7.

It is believed to be certain in Dublin that perhaps all the Irish political prisoners will be pardoned in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign.

At a secret meeting of the Actors' Society of America, held Sunday, it was decided not to accept the resignation of the President, John Malone. Final decision on the question was referred to the annual meeting.

The trial of Herr von Tausch, former Chief of the Secret Political Police in Berlin, began yesterday. The disclosure of important Court secrets is threatened by the developments.

Ambassador Eustis presented his letters of recall to President Faure in Paris yesterday, and Gen. Porter was received as Ambassador. The members of the United States Bimetallic Commission were presented to M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Page 12.

In a case brought before Vice Chancellor Pitney in Jersey City yesterday affidavits were presented in which men swore on both sides of the case.

Postmaster Van Cott met the district Superintendents yesterday and recognized many old friends. He said he contemplates no immediate changes, but will ask his son to accept the cashiership.

Mayor Strong says Chief Examiner Haskins of the Department of Accounts was entitled to the vacation he took. The Commissioners say the Examiner has done his work to their satisfaction.

The Franklin Street entrance to the Tombs was locked yesterday for the last time. Contractor Brown, with a force of men, will to-day start the work of demolishing the old prison.

In the last of the series of sermons he has been preaching at Cooper Union the Scotch evangelist John McNeill referred to the dishonesty of church annual reports, which fear to announce that nothing has been done during the year.

Charges of boodling and bad faith were made at a hearing before the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railway franchises. The city officials were denounced for failing to protect the city's rights.

Peter F. Vanderveer, owner of Vanderveer Park, in Flatbush, has been sued for $139 by Dr. Nafis, who claims that sum as the value of his services in attending Miss Kate Hoffman, and who asserts that Mr. Vanderveer authorized him to attend her. Mr. Vanderveer denies it.

Corporation Counsel Scott, at the request of President Wilson of the Board of Health, gave his opinion of the Lexow Civil Service act, declaring that it is now necessary to appoint or promote from the eligible list as made up under the law absolutely in the order of standing of the applicants.

At the third day's session of the Hicksite Friends' yearly meeting there was an appeal read from the Orthodox Friends' meeting in Philadelphia urging them to return to the old principles and doctrines of their fathers. The appeal was discussed in a way that showed it was regarded somewhat as impertinence, but a courteous answer will be returned.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
The United Services.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Amusement.—Pages 6 and 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 4.

MAYOR HARRISON'S PLAN.

He Suggests Military Titles for Chicago Police Captains to Exempt Them from Classified Service.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Mayor Harrison, in speaking of the civil service muddle to-day, said that he could present a better argument for exempting the Police Captains from the classified service than the commission had given for holding them in it contrary to the opinion of the city Law Department.

He intimated that the Council could make them Colonels of police. Adjutants, Colonels, and Majors of police, he said, sounded well to title-trained ears, and it is not unlikely that if he appeals to the Council military titles will be conferred upon the commanding officers of the department by the Council, which would remove them from the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission.

WANT TO PURGE THE PASSAIC.

Citizens Will Ask the New Jersey Legislature to Act at Once.

PATERSON, N. J., May 24.—Samuel Phillips, President of the Passaic Valley Mutual Protective Association, which was recently formed at Passaic, has prepared a letter which he will submit to the Legislature to-morrow when it convenes in special session. He asks the Legislature at once to act on the recommendations of the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission and do something to purify the Passaic River.

ILLINOIS MAN LOSES $12,000.

Rock Island Railroad Car Cleaner Finds It—Owner Gets It Back.

CHICAGO, May 24.—H. E. Briggs of Normal Park lost $12,000 Saturday while riding in a Rock Island suburban train, and the money was returned to him.

When Mr. Briggs arrived at his home he discovered his loss and notified the police. The money was found at Joliet by James Pollard, who cleaned the coaches. Pollard turned it over to the station agent, who returned it to the owner.

Pollard was rewarded.

MEETS TO CORRECT AN ERROR.

New Jersey Legislature to Assemble for One Hour Only.

TRENTON, N. J., May 24.—The Republican Senators held a conference in the Senate Chamber to-night for the purpose of considering what course to pursue in connection with to-morrow's special session of the Legislature. A decision was reached to do nothing except repass the bill which had an error in it and which made necessary the special session.

The Legislature will convene at 12 o'clock, and a bill providing for a special election on Sept. 28 to pass upon the three Constitutional amendments passed by the regular session will be introduced and passed by both houses under suspension of the rules. This bill will correct the much discussed error. The present outlook is that the Legislature will not be in session more than an hour.

WATER IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

Board of Health Finally Gives Up Its Efforts to Protect the Children.

CHICAGO, May 24.—For the first time in over seven weeks city water was turned on to-day in the public schools, it having been shut off by the Board of Health because of its bad condition. It has not improved, but the demand for it became so insistent that the board had to comply.

The Health Commissioner declines, however, to take responsibility for the act. His board had ordered the school hydrants equipped with filters, but the Board of Education had refused to buy them, deeming filters of no protection against germs. Then the water was ordered boiled, but the Board of Education refused to do this, because it could not afford the expense.

Then the Board of Health shut the water off to the serious inconvenience of the pupils. It has been obliged to yield at last.

SILVER REPUBLICANS MEET.

Small Convention of Adherents of the White Metal at Jamestown, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 24.—In response to a call for a State Convention of the Free Silver Republicans of New York State, to meet in this city to-day, there was a very small gathering.

W. L. Sessions of Panama was made Chairman, and V. A. Hatch of Jamestown Secretary of the convention. A preamble and resolutions were adopted affirming adherence to the Republican Party and demanding the surrender of the gold standard by that party.

Benjamin S. Dean was elected representative of the State to the Chicago Free Silver National Conference. A State committee consisting of J. S. Fowler of Harmony, Alexander Delmar of New York, Richard Mulholland of Dunkirk, Dr. C. J. Phillips of Jamestown, and A. E. Williams of Randolph was appointed and powers were given it to transact the business and formulate the policies of the Free Silver Republican Party of New York.

Free Delivery System for China.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Frederick F. Stoll, formerly General Superintendent of City Delivery in the Chicago Post Office, has been asked through a representative of Li Hung Chang to take charge of the free-delivery postal system which it is proposed to establish in one of the principal Chinese cities. The offer carries a salary of $6,000 a year for five years. If he accepts, Mr. Stoll will introduce the delivery system now in vogue in Chicago.

SENATE TARIFF SITUATION

Great Divergence in the Views of Republicans with Respect to Rates of Duty.

FOUR HOURS' CAUCUS DEBATE

Agreement to Submit Amendments to the Republicans of the Finance Committee with the Caucus as a Board of Appeal.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A Republican Senatorial caucus held to-day emphasized the fact that there is a wide divergence of opinion among the Republican Senators on rates of duty fixed in the various schedules of the Tariff bill. The Senators were in caucus nearly four hours. It was then announced after the caucus adjourned that it had been decided to appoint three Senators in addition to the Republican members of the Finance Committee, who are to act as a committee to assist in getting the Tariff bill through the Senate.

Only One Set Speech to be Made.

It was stated that an agreement had been reached that there should be no set speeches on the bill from the Republican side, except that of Senator Aldrich's, which is to be delivered to-morrow.

A resolution or memorandum offered by Senator Burrows was agreed to by those present, which sets forth that the sense of those present (there not being a full attendance of the caucus) was that Republican Senators having amendments to offer should present them to the Republican members of the Finance Committee, and if the amendments should be approved by the committee, they should be offered in the Senate; if disapproved the Senators presenting them should have the right to submit them to the Republican caucus, which must be called upon each schedule if amendments to it should be proposed.

Committee to Meet Every Night.

The Finance Committee is to hold sessions each evening for the purpose of hearing propositions from Republican Senators and to decide upon the advisability of presenting amendments in the Senate.

The object of this proposition is to prevent the Republicans from dividing upon various schedules which might be presented. The necessity of this arrangement was developed by the debate and the various contentions of Senators.

In the early part of the caucus Senator Aldrich was called upon for an explanation of the bill and some of the amendments.

The Sugar Schedule Explained.

Senator Cullom called for a statement on the sugar schedule, over which there has been so much controversy. The explanation presented was largely technical, but the Senators who heard Mr. Aldrich, understood that the House schedule would largely exclude the coarse and low-grades sugars from Java, the Philippine Islands, and other points. It was explained that the protection in the Senate bill was 75 per cent., and equalized the high protection on low grades and high grades. The effect of the House schedule, it was argued, would be to shut out the lower and cheaper grades of sugar, the system of compound duties presented by the Senate bill being for the purpose of making this equality.

Mr. Aldrich said the average rate in the Senate bill—84 per cent, with a differential of one-eighth of a cent on refined sugar—was not so advantageous to the sugar refiners as the House bill. The explanation seemed to cause general satisfaction; at least, no one questioned the Senator further.

Short Debate Wanted.

There was some discussion upon the length of time the bill shall be under discussion in the Senate. Senator Mason suggested that as soon as the opening speeches were made a move should be taken toward having a vote on the bill in two weeks. It was decided to ask that after the debate had run along for a week the Senate should begin its sessions at 11 o'clock and sit until 5:30 o'clock, and have evening sessions from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Beer and Tea Taxes.

Debate on the various schedules consumed much of the time of the caucus. A great deal of opposition was developed to the increased tax on beer and duty on tea. Senators Platt of New York, Hanna of Ohio, and Spooner of Wisconsin were especially vigorous in their opposition to the increased tax on beer. It was pointed out that the Democrats already had stated their opposition to this tax and would make an effort to have the Senate committee amendment eliminated. They thought it would be wise to have an arrangement effected which would relieve Republican Senators of embarrassment.

It was determined that effort should be made to secure the revenue both from beer and tea by a stamp tax, which would accomplish the same result.

The Wool Schedules.

Western Senators referred to the wool schedules. Senator Warren of Wyoming, appearing as the spokesman for the wool growers of the West, said that the duties proposed by the committee were, in his judgment, inadequate, and he thought there should be increases on the lines of amendments proposed by Western Senators.

Lodge Wants Free Hides.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts spoke against the duty on hides, saying he did not see how he could avoid voting for an amendment which proposed placing hides on the free list.

This statement raised a storm among Western men, who said that if such a method was proposed they would be compelled to vote for placing certain articles on the free list or for reducing the duty upon them.

They did not expect the Democrats would vote with them to increase duties.

The Westerners announced that to settle with the Eastern men who voted to reduce duties on their products they would vote to reduce the duty on articles which their people purchased and did not produce.

It was this state of affairs that brought forth the proposition of Senator Burrows to submit proposed changes to the Republican members of the Finance Committee and then to the caucus. There was no talk of bolting, and no Senator said he would vote against the bill as a whole. It was on the matter of schedules that they disagreed.

Lively Debate on Hawaiian Sugar.

The question of abrogating the Hawaiian treaty caused a lively debate. Senator Aldrich stated that the committee intended to bring in an amendment to this portion of the bill.

Senator Frye opposed the abrogation in the strongest possible terms, while Senator Nelson of Minnesota made a vigorous speech in support of the committee amendment, declaring that the revenue which would be raised from the duty on Hawaiian sugar would be greater than that which the committee expected to get from tea. He declared the admission of Hawaiian sugar free was in the interest of the sugar refiners and the consumers received no benefit from it.

WESTERN TEA MEN WANT RELIEF.

Desire a Modification of the Tax Proposed by the Senate Committee.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 24.—The wholesale grocers of Iowa, who are short on tea, have sent a delegation to Washington to see what Senator Allison can do for them. With them have gone two representatives of the Chicago houses.

Before it was known that the Senate committee proposed a tariff of 10 cents a pound on tea these grocers sold for future delivery in large quantities. One Chicago house would lose $100,000 if compelled to furnish taxed tea and Iowa houses also would lose heavily.

The delegation will ask that the Tariff bill be amended to provide for a rebate of the tax on all tea imported to fill orders taken before the Senate bill was reported.

STEPS TO REVIVE A TRUST.

Getting Ready to Take Advantage of Proposed Prohibitory Duty on Steel Rods.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—Should Congress place a prohibitive duty on steel rods, and it seems likely that it will, the rod and wire-nail trusts will be revived. In fact, contrary to statements of leading manufacturers, it was learned yesterday that steps have been taken toward the purchase of all the rod mills of the country, and that the deal will be completed as soon as the Tariff bill, with the high duty, becomes a law.

It is stated that a syndicate of New York and Eastern capitalists, including a man named Parks of Boston, one of the promoters, already has an option on the rod mills, and that a meeting was held in New York City about three weeks ago to talk over the formation of the trust. According to a gentleman well informed on the status of the trust deal, it costs English manufacturers of the kind of rods manufactured in Cleveland $25 a ton to land them in New York City. With a tariff of $20 a ton on these rods, the cost would be $45 a ton to foreign manufacturers, which would have a prohibitive effect on importations and allow the American manufacturers to put their prices way up.

One American wire works shut down one of its rod mills this week pending this movement so as to reduce the stock on hand as much as possible by June 1. This would enable them to close up the deal at short notice. A road mill and wire man of Cleveland is said to have purchased 20,000 tons of rods in anticipation of the formation of the trust, and expects to make quite a sum by it.

SUIT AGAINST LUETGERT.

Trust Deed for $30,000 on the Alleged Murderer's Property.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Mrs. Ellen Tuohy has filed a bill in the Superior Court asking for the foreclosure of a thirty-thousand-dollar trust deed to the sausage factory of A. L. Luetgert, accused of murdering his wife.

Mrs. Tuohy alleges that Luetgert became indebted to her to the extent of $30,000 five years ago, and drew up a trust deed with Robert Berger, of E. S. Dryer & Co., as trustee. Luetgert, she says, has not paid her the interest and recently has made an assignment of his property to Jacob W. Richards.

She thinks this assignment has imperiled the security for her loan and she asks that the property be sold, if necessary, to satisfy her claim.

CORNELL'S SHELL WRECKED.

Boat Used at Poughkeepsie and Annapolis Torn Open by a Log.

ITHACA, May 24.—An accident occurred to the first 'Varsity crew on the lake to-day. Its shell struck a snag when about a mile northwest from the lighthouse and about three rods off the west shore. The obstacle was a log which had floated in, and the boat was immediately ripped in two, filling so that the occupants were forced to take to the water. Luckily the launch was not far away, and those aboard came to the rescue with life preservers.

The drenched oarsmen were soon dragged safely aboard the launch. No one was injured, but the boat was practically destroyed. The accident to the boat was a great blow to Courtney, as it was the one the Cornell crew rowed in last year at Poughkeepsie and at Annapolis this year, and was an excellent piece of craft. It was likely to be Poughkeepsie's boat this year. It cost $800.

ARRESTED AT A SEANCE.

James H. Meagher, Wanted in Rochester, Caught in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Detectives after James H. Meagher, wanted for the alleged theft of a watch and $80 at Rochester, N. Y., broke up a spiritualistic séance to get him, and caused great consternation by so doing. They found that Meagher frequented séances, and learned that he was expected last night at a place on May Street. They attended and helped to make up the circle of clasped hands.

One of the detectives asked the medium if James Meagher was present. The spirit rapped three times. This was all the detectives wanted. They leaped to their feet, overturning chairs and breaking up the mystic circle, and groped about the walls for a gas jet. One found a burner and struck a match, calling on his fellow-officer to guard the door.

As the bright flame illuminated the room it revealed Meagher in the frightened crowd.

He was arrested, and will be taken back to Rochester.

CANNOT SELL ITS BUSINESS.

The American Grocery Company Enjoined by Federal Court.

TRENTON, N. J., May 24.—Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day issued an order temporarily restraining the American Grocery Company from selling its business.

The attempt to sell was in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the stockholders in Jersey City last Saturday by a vote of 9,616 to 314. The application to restrain the company from selling was made by David A. Hunt, who recently tried to have the company placed in the hands of a receiver.

Mr. Hunt, in his application, submitted a circular which had been sent out to the stockholders of the concern in connection with the call for Saturday's meeting. The circular sets forth that there was an antagonistic minority in the company, and that the company was saved from going to the wall at the time this element tried to have a receiver appointed only because of the small amount of the company's outstanding indebtedness.

TROUBLE AMONG ADVENTISTS.

A Deposed Officer Sues the Conference for $50,000.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 24.—Archibald R. Henry, for fourteen years prominent as a Seventh Day Adventist, and lately General Manager of the Publishing Association of the order, has brought suit against the Adventists for $50,000 for alleged defamation of character.

He alleges he was deposed by the conference as the result of the "inspired visions" of Mrs. Ellen G. White, a prophetess of the order. He says that when he took charge of the publishing house he found Mrs. White was drawing exorbitant royalties for her so-called visions and inspired writings. He cut these down in the interest of economy. He says she turned her writings against him, charging him with a great number of crimes, and breach of faith, confidence, integrity, and duty.

Mr. Henry alleges that Mrs. White, in sending out these testimonies, was actuated by malice and a desire to injure and degrade him in the estimation of the believers in the creed; that she took advantage of her position and the way she was regarded in the minds of the followers and believers in the faith to bring him into public scandal and disrepute.

The Seventh-Day Adventist General Conference officials here and those at the publishing house refuse to make any statement in regard to the case. They predict it will result in "no cause of action" without much effort on their part.

Langour, dull headache, and constipation are removed to Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, 50c. and $1. —Adv.

DOCTORS ROBBED OF FEES

Free Dispensaries, They Say, Treat Gratuitously Rich Patients, Which Ought to be Stopped.

ABUSE OF MEDICAL CHARITY

The Subject Discussed Warmly at a Meeting of Their Society—A Bill Which They Got Through the Legislature Said to Have Been Lost.

A warm discussion arose at the meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New York at the Academy of Medicine last night as to the fate of a certain bill which had been advocated by the society and passed by the Assembly and Senate, but which apparently had been lost in the multitude of measures still left over for the consideration of the Governor.

The bill provided for the stricter regulation of medical charity, through the investigation of all applicants for treatment by free dispensaries. It also provided that the State Board of Charities should have the power to take away the charters of such institutions as violated the proposed law. The measure, after getting smoothly through the Legislature, and both of the medical societies having, as they said last night, "assurances that the Governor would sign it," suddenly disappeared amid many other unsigned measures in the executive office.

The bill had to be approved last night before the stroke of 12, or it would be lost, and this added zest and fire to the debate.

Dr. James Hawley Burtenshaw, who read a report from the Committee on Abuses of Medical Charity, said that the bill had been lost because the Governor had not had time to consider it.

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa replied that he knew the Governor had not approved the bill because he had considered it and was opposed to it.

In the heated discussion that followed it was brought out that Dr. Roosa, who is a member of the society and who is also connected with several free dispensaries, had gone on to Albany and opposed the bill before Gov. Black.

Doctors Expected a Lively Time.

The hall was filled with physicians, who evidently expected a lively meeting. The Committee on Legislation reported on its work. It set forth that, emboldened by the success of the chiropodists in getting legislative recognition, other non-medical bodies were trying to secure full license to treat diseases of the eye, &c. Their bills, however, had been defeated.

Dr. James Hawley Burton Shaw, Chairman of the Committee on the Abuses of Medical Charity, then reported the failure of the committee to secure the passage of a law to check the abuses of free dispensaries. The committee had written to ninety-five dispensaries, to ask if their Governing Boards approved the movement to regulate the abuse of medical charity, and would co-operate with the committee. Of seventy-six that replied, nineteen ignored the question. Five of these were homeopathic. Two were under the supervision of the Department of Charities, and the rest were church institutions. To indicate the number of cases treated by the free dispensaries, the report stated that St. Mary's Hospital had treated last year 7,100 patients, and the out-patient department of the New York Hospital had treated 9,800, while 45,838 new patients had made visits to the dispensaries.

A bill to regulate this abuse, the report stated, had been passed by the Legislature, and had not been signed by the Governor on account of great pressure of business.

A motion was made to receive the report, but Dr. Roosa arose and said that he wished to saw a few words. Immediately doctors in the rear pressed close to the front, and those at the door came in and awaited developments.

Dr. Roosa Says Abuse Is Mostly Talk.

"This talk about the abuse of medical charity," began Dr. Roosa, "has been very much exaggerated. It has been largely confined to the medical press. Those journals are always sneering and scoffing at the attending physicians and surgeons in institutions that have, by their fame, brought thousands of medical men to New York and made this city the centre of the medical science of the country. [Applause.]

"They assume that gentlemen in these institutions are so anxious to demonstrate their skill that they are continually receiving for gratuitous treatment patients who ought to pay the doctors. I am connected with two large institutions, and I want to say that both of them try to avoid this abuse. We have taken care of the sick poor, and we hope to achieve for ourselves an honorable reputation for doing that which it is an honor to do." [Applause.]

Here Dr. Egbert H. Grandin made the point that Dr. Roosa was out of order.

Dr. Landon Carter Gray, President of the society, who was in the chair, sustained the point, but said that Dr. Roosa would be heard gladly after the question was put. He did not wish to suppress freedom of speech.

After the report was adopted Dr. Roosa continued. He said:

The Governor Opposed the Bill.

"The Governor has not signed that bill because he has not had time to consider it, but because he has considered it. [Applause.] If any dispensary is improperly using the important privileges, its charter ought to be annulled; but it ought to be annulled in the proper way. I would not submit without a struggle to having the charter of my institution taken away by a body of less dignity than that which conferred it. It would have to be annulled by the courts."

Dr. Egbert H. Grandin replied to Dr. Roosa. He said:

"These institutions help to defraud the medical profession. [Applause.] We have spent years in writing editorials, we have tried to convince Boards of Managers that they were not doing the kind of charity the Bible speaks of, and that is why, Dr. Roosa, we have turned as the worm and gone to the Legislature. We have determined to use free speech and stigmatize this kind of charity.

"This bill has failed because of influence exerted by the rich and powerful managers of these free dispensaries. Within the last two months I have known of three persons who were able to pay me for my services, who have gone to these free hospitals, and paid $15 a week for their board and got their treatment for nothing.

Robbed of His Fee.

"I am robbed, and the man who goes to the dispensary makes a fool of himself. The time will come when this society will strike the evil at its root.

"We are not fighting Dr. Roosa. We recognize that his institution does good, but it will take more than him to convince me that indiscriminate charity will do good." [Applause.]

Dr. Frederick Sturgis suggested that physicians send their patients to specialists instead of to the free hospitals. This suggestion was warmly applauded.

Another physician suggested that the offending dispensaries be disciplined. "I don't proposed to be robbed," he shouted, "if I can help it." [Applause.]

Dr. Roosa said: "I think that I have been treated a little discourteously. The institutions to which I belong are governed by physicians. I have made no more money out of my institution than any of these despairing gentlemen. [Derisive laughter.] I could tell of many patients who have come to us because they were maltreated by general and gentle practitioners." [Cries of "oh! oh!"]

Dr. Roosa soon after finishing his last speech quietly left the hall.

Dr. Joseph E. Janvrin, President of the County Medical Association, who had gone to Albany with Dr. Hadden to urge the Governor to sign the bill, was asked for a report. He said that at first he had assurances that the Governor would approve it, but toward the last he found that some influence had turned him against the measure, and he showed some animus toward the State Board of Charities.

RIOT IN THE REICHSRATH.

Austrian Legislators Throw Inkstands, Overturn Desks, and Come to Blows.

LONDON, May 25.—The Standard's correspondent at Vienna says:

"The obstruction which has characterized the proceedings in the Reichsrath during the last few weeks culminated to-day in an unprecedented scene. The President became so much excited in anticipation of trouble that he fainted before the session opened, and the Vice President had to take the chair. For hours the members of the opposition had recourse to every parliamentary device for obstructing business, and, finally, when these were exhausted, they overturned the desks, smashed inkstands, flung books in the faces of the speakers, indulged in coarse invectives, and finally came to blows in a general riot."

MARKSMAN KILLS HIS SISTER.

Expert Kruger Shot Her Through the Forehead Firing Backward.

LONDON, May 25.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Berlin says that in a shooting display by the expert Kruger there yesterday, while he was firing backward and with the aid of a mirror attempting the William Tell shot, he sent the bullet through the head of his sister, who was assisting him. She died in a few minutes.

BOSTON AGAINST HIGH HATS.

Board of Aldermen Proscribes Tall Head Gear in Theatres.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—Led by a bald-headed member, the Board of Aldermen this afternoon amended the law relative to the licensing of theatres, making the wearing of hats "or other headgear" at performances a just cause for the revocation of the license of the house.

John H. Lee, who is married, presented the order. Mr. Berwin, single, opposed it, asking for time to "consult the parties most interested." His request was refused, and the order prevailed. Four unmarried members voted against the measure, and six married men and two single men voted for it.

MORTGAGE FOR $8,000,000.

Given by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company Dated April 30.

CHICAGO, May 24.—A mortgage for $8,000,000 given by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company to the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia was filed for record to-day. It bears date of April 30, 1897.

The deed states that the coal company being indebted to the insurance company in the sum of $5,000,000 and desiring to borrow the further sum of $3,000,000 has executed a mortgage on all of its property in Schuylkill, Penn., and its property in South Chicago.

The mortgage bears 5 per cent. interest, and the entire debt matures fifty years from date.

ILLINOIS GRAIN ELEVATOR BILL.

Lively Contest Expected in the Legislature This Week.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 24.—A hot legislative fight will be precipitated this week by an effort to pass the Grain Elevator bill.

P. D. Armour, Charles Counselman, George A. Seaverns, and the other big elevator owners are back of the measure, which is practically an effort to nullify the decision that "Class A" warehousemen have no right to deal in the grain they store.

One argument used to advantage by the Armour lobby is that the fight on the elevator men is causing Chicago to "lose her grip" on the grain trade.

The Elevator bill has passed the Senate and is in the order of second reading in the House. The Senate bill came over, was read a first time, and was recommended favorably by the Judiciary Committee, to which it was referred.

MISS ERVIN IS IN DENVER.

Possibly Left Chicago So as Not to Hurt Bank Wrecker Spalding.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Sarah Louise Ervin is sojourning in Denver at present.

While her attorneys say there is no special significance in her making a visit to her brother at this time, yet there are several interested in the prosecution of ex-Banker Spalding who are so unkind as to hint that the announcement that the ex-President of the Globe Savings Bank would come to trial this week hastened her departure.

At the office of her attorneys it was stated that Miss Ervin had simply gone to Colorado to recuperate and avoid the troublesome newspaper men.

Globe Savings Bank Receivership.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Attorney General Aiken to-day filed a bill in the Circuit Court asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Globe Savings Bank to take the place of the Chicago Title and Trust Company. He wants the company to turn over all the property held by it as receiver. The order of appointment by which the company took possession is attacked by the bill. It is said the order confers no authority on the receiver to take the property. For this reason the State Auditor, who is the real complainant, asks the court to appoint some one else.

Fire in Granite, Col.

LEADVILLE, Col., May 24.—The town of Granite, eighteen miles east of here, one of the oldest mining camps in the State and the outlet for the Twin Lakes district, was almost destroyed by fire to-day. The fire started in the Granite House. All the principal buildings in town, except the Denver and Rio Grande depots, were burned. The loss amounts to about $15,000.

THE WEATHER.

The pressure is relatively high over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and it is low in the St. Lawrence Valley and on the Atlantic coast. An area of high pressure covers the lake regions and the Mississippi Valley. The pressure is low in the Rocky Mountain districts, with a storm centre to the north of Montana. The barometer has risen throughout the lake regions, the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys; it has fallen on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is lower in the lake regions, the Ohio, and Middle Mississippi Valleys; also in the North Pacific States; it is higher in the Upper Missouri Valley. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred throughout New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region; also on the middle Rocky Mountain plateau.

Threatening weather, with showers, is indicated for New England this morning. The weather will probably clear in the lake regions early to-day, and will be generally fair during the day. The weather will be fair in the Gulf States, the Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and occasional showers are indicated for the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will fall in New England, in the Mississippi Valley, and lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	52	60	62
6 A. M.	53	59	62
9 A. M.	55	61	66
12 M.	56	66	72
4 P. M.	50	69	72
6 P. M.	48	65	68
9 P. M.	48	60	64
12 P. M.	46	59	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68½
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1896	51
Corresponding date for last twenty years	62

CABINET CRISIS IN SPAIN

Liberals Absent from the Cortes on Account of Tetuan's Insult to Senator Comas.

CANOVAS TO ASK FOR A VOTE

He Says in Reference to Cuba that "Spain Is Not a Nation of Merchants Capable of Selling Its Honor."

MADRID, May 24.—The political situation here seems to be as follows:

The Government, not wishing to yield to the Opposition by resigning, will appear before the Cortes, but, as the Liberals did not attend to-day's session, a Ministerial crisis is at hand. Under the circumstances, the retention of the present Cabinet does not seem possible. The Liberals, who consider the formation of a Sagasta Cabinet inevitable within a few days, have abandoned all idea of agreeing upon the formation of a working Ministry.

The Heraldo of this city says it learns that high persons have asked Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former Captain General of Cuba, to come to Madrid.

In the Senate to-day, in reply to a Conservative Senator, who asked why the Liberals were absent, Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Premier, said:

"In the opinion of the Government, the matter which the Liberals plead as an excuse for their absence from the Senate is an incident of a purely personal character, which has already been arranged. The Government respects the opinion of the Liberal minority, but rejects their theory of the incident and their demands for the resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as contrary to the constitution of Parliament.

"Formerly I governed in the absence of a minority, but under the present circumstances the responsibility belongs to all parties. It is impossible to face the negotiations now on foot without serious detriment if we change the Foreign Minister."

The Marquis of Perales, on behalf of the dissident Conservatives, declared that under the circumstances they felt compelled to absent themselves until the Liberals had received satisfaction.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Premier repeated the statement he had made in the Senate, adding that he regretted the absence of the Liberals because it prevented Señor Sagasta from defending himself against certain accusations arising out of an erroneous interpretation of one of his speeches. Señor Canovas referred to the bad impression which had been produced in this way at Washington, where, he said, it seemed to be supposed that the sale of Cuba was a possible thing. "Spain," said Señor Canovas, "is not a nation of merchants, capable of selling its honor."

Señor Francisco Silvela, leader of the dissident Conservatives in the Chamber,

GREECE DECLINES TO TREAT

Ministers in Athens Told that She Has Confided Her Interests to the Powers.

SULTAN'S AIMS GIVE ANXIETY

He Begs the Kaiser to Continue His Advice in Order to Obtain for Turkey Full Recognition of Her Rights in Victory.

ATHENS, May 24.—The Greek Government, as a reply to the notification sent by Edhem Pasha, Commander of the Turkish Army in Thessaly, to the Greek officers who, in conjunction with Turkish officers, are arranging the neutral zone, that he is empowered to negotiate the terms of peace with Greece direct, has informed the Ministers of the powers here that, as Greece has already confided her interests to the powers, there is no reason why she should negotiate directly with Turkey.

LONDON, May 25.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says:

"The intentions of the Sultan are greatly distrusted here; and it is believed that he is avoiding negotiations for peace through the powers because he wants Edhem Pasha to march to Athens."

The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople says:

"The Sultan, when telegraphing to the Emperor William his thanks for the latter's advice, begged him to continue it, and expressed the hope that advice which was founded upon the strong friendship uniting the Emperor and himself would show Turkey the way to obtain the full recognition of her rights as a victorious power."

BERLIN, May 25.—The correspondent of The Frankfort Zeitung, at Constantinople, says:

"Count Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, made the proposal, as a condition of the international control of the Greek debt, that Russia should take over the Greek indemnity as a setoff to the Turkish indemnity due Russia; but the Sultan will probably refuse, as he wants possession of the casa himself."

AMERICAN KILLED IN THE WAR.

John Prousiang of Haverhill, Mass., Fell in His First Battle.

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 24.—Word was received here to-day of the death of John Prousiang of this city in one of the recent battles in Greece. Prousiang, with his brother, enlisted just before the war broke out, but the latter was struck blind while in New York and could not go.

He is now with friends in Lowell. John Prousiang, however, kept on and landed in Greece about a week after the war was declared. He fell in his first battle.

Cretan Union with Greece.

ATHENS, May 24.—The Cretan Chiefs have sent a document to the Government declaring that they are unanimously in favor of political union with Greece, but asking the advice of the Government as to the best course to pursue consistently and with due regard to national interests.

Turkey Not to Expel Greeks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24.—The decree of the Turkish Government calling for the expulsion of all Greeks from the Ottoman Empire, which was to have gone into effect to-day, has been suspended in view of the peace negotiations.

King George May Dismiss Ralli.

LONDON, May 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Rome says that the King of Greece is beginning to reassert himself and will soon be able to dismiss M. Ralli and to appoint M. Katapano as Premier.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. De Trobriand, United States Army; William H. Connell, Wilmington, Del.; W. McClure, Chicago.

ASTOR—T. Estrada Palma, Central Valley, N. Y.; Ernest A. Yaccuett, London, England; G. M. Harding, Umtata, Sembuland, South Africa; W. R. Cushman, Philadelphia; M. H. Wassen, Belle Mead; W. C. Buell, Providence.

BARTHOLDI—F. J. Hathaway, Chicago; N. Adams, Boston.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—Denis and Mrs. Driscoll, Boston; George Anderson, Toronto; Rufus J. and Mrs. Draper, Boston; F. J. Stafford, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Muirhead, Manis of Huddo, Scotland; W. D. Drake, Cleveland.

BUCKINGHAM—John Russell Young, Philadelphia; J. W. Gephart, Bellefonte, Penn.; William Angus, Hartford; Mrs. Arnold Hague, Washington, D. C.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. R. M. Stump, Washington, D. C.

CONTINENTAL—Bishops Nuttall and C. F. Doueb, Jamaica, West Indies; H. and Mrs. Eulbert, New Haven.

DEVONSHIRE—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ormonde, New Haven, Conn.

ENDICOTT—W. R. and Mrs. Stewart, Tuxedo.

EVERETT—F. A. and Mrs. Schaefer and daughter, Honolulu; W. Ward, niece, and son, Chester, Penn.; W. W. Winne, Albany; Miss M. Washbourne, Gloucester, England; Col. John C. and Mrs. Haskell, Columbia, S. C.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. S. Page, Oswego, N. Y.; Col. D. Floyd Jones, U. S. A.; George W. Donn, Binghamton; W. A. Buckhouse, London, England.

GRAND UNION—J. R. Holland, St. Johns, Quebec; Col. David Scott, Fort Grant, Arizona; Alfred E. Walker, London, England; Mrs. M. Wilkinson, Martha's Vineyard; W. C. and C. Holm, Newport, R. I.; E. P. Wood, Albany; E. T. McUler, St. Louis; J. B. Burr, Hartford.

GRAND—Frank N. Sprague, Albany; J. H. Kinsland, Boston; E. W. and Mrs. Burt, Detroit; W. A. Boyd, Washington, D. C.; Thomas A. Bain, Virginia.

HOFFMAN—W. E. Woolley, Buffalo; Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany; A. W. Brady, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Coleman, Norristown, Penn.; R. Goodall, London, England; O. S. Johnson, Scranton, Penn.; Frederick C. King, Saratoga; Col. C. P. Ellersbee, St. Louis.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Islip; William V. Walcott, St. Louis; Howard N. Drew, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Amory and Misses Susan and Ethel Amory, Boston.

IMPERIAL—W. J. Fortner, St. Paul; W. J. and Mrs. Morgan, Cleveland; Henry Seligman, Milwaukee; F. H. Lord, Chicago; A. Stanford, Victoria, British Columbia; S. I. Kimball of the United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C.; D. A. Lyle, Washington; W. G. Mooney, Oakland, N. Y.; Col. J. E. Knowlton, Boston.

MARLBOROUGH—J. P. Beckwith, Jacksonville, Fla.; M. Donnelly, Bensonhurst; George D. Pierce, Lynn, Mass.; A. L. McMuller, Boston.

MORTON—Mrs. J. H. Yerkes, Washington, D. C.

NETHERLAND—E. S. and Mrs. Smith, Waterbury, Conn., Mrs. Herman E. Dizck and two sons, Chicago.

NORMANDIE—Miss M. Finch, Croydon, Surrey, England; Mrs. Robert Brod, Indian Territory; W. P. Castle, Springfield, Mass.

PLAZA—Mme. Emma Calé, Paris; C. B. Brooke, London, England.

SAVOY—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Albany; Edward Grosvenor, Amherst, Mass.

SINCLAIR—Oscar J. Besser, Robert Moffatt, Buffalo; E. J. Larkins, Pittsburg.

ST. CLOUD—H. and Mrs. Howard, Chicago; T. E. Young, City of Mexico; H. and Mrs. Barnum, Philadelphia; J. M. and Mrs. Saxton, Knoxville, Tenn.; Reuben Brooks, Gloucester, Mass.

ST. DENIS—J. Theodore Guaedinger, Montreal; James A. and Mrs. Kilton, Denver; W. J. Hendey, Torrington, Conn., Alexander Read, Buffalo; George M. Bosworth, Philadelphia; Charles T. Hungerford, Naugatuck, Conn.

UNION SQUARE—H. M. F. Bishop, Springfield, Mass.; C. W. and Mrs. Allen, Philadelphia.

STURTEVANT—E. N. and Mrs. Edwards, Boston; James R. White, Poughkeepsie.

GILSEY—John N. and Miss Julia Hoge, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. E. B. Wolf and family; A. R. and Mrs. Faust, St. Louis.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Marquise Lanza, Robert and Mrs. Tabor, Washington, D. C.

VENDOME—Dr. H. A. Wolf, London, England; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Carter, Boston; A. J. Dannenberg, Macon, Ga.; Hugh Sheridan, Great Barrington, Mass.

METROPOLE—S. A. Richardson, Boston; A. M. Fox, Fostoria, Ohio; S. R. W. Antus, Catskill; O. M. Shannon, M. D. Roger, Chicago; Judge F. S. Westbrook, Kingston, N. Y.; W. C. Weaver, Denver.

WALDORF—Gen. George F. Field, Buffalo; Judge Nathan Goff, West Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, Lady and Miss Bulkeley, two maids, J. H. Ridgway, and valet, arrived yesterday on Mr. Bennett's yacht from Europe; Mr. and Mrs. William Cooke Daniels, Denver; S. F. Nixon, Philadelphia; M. M. Shoemaker, Cincinnati; Senator Watson C. Squire, Washington; E. H. Wilbur, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, and H. O. Duer, Bethlehem, Penn.; Robert C. Ogden, Philadelphia; Gen. C. J. Langdon, Elmira, N. Y.

PARK AVENUE—Lieut. Alexander R. Piper, United States Army; the Rev. F. W. Norris, South Norwalk, Conn.; Albert Doer, Agnes Cahente, Mexico; Dr. G. R. Percy, Trinidad; W. H. Boyce, George H. Conda, Albany; Dr. G. W. Boiler, Oyster Bay, L. I.; A. M. C. Williams, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Ambrose S. Upson, Boston; D. M. Baldwin, Middletown, Conn.; E. A. Sumner, Worcester, Mass.

MANHATTAN—Mrs. Rufus H. and Miss King, Albany; Delos A. Chappell, Trinidad; W. H. Raymenton, Worcester, Mass.; S. J. White, Springfield, Mass.; Hammond W. Whitney, Boston; ex-Senator E. J. Phelps, Vermont; John S. Durham, St. Louis; L. C. Marshall, Walpole, Mass.; H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

WINDSOR—Warren Leland, Jr., Newport, R. I.; James A. Eddy, Troy; A. B. Manship, Cleveland, Ohio; E. Perrin and family, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, Buffalo; C. W. Bean, Southern Pacific Railway, Houston, Texas; Randolph Natalie, New Orleans.

MURRAY HILL—E. Winchester Donald, Chicago; John Porteus, Norwalk; Peter Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Jennings, Chicago; F. S. and Mrs. Colgate, Bridgeport; Col. A. L. and Mrs. Dickinson, Connecticut; Edgar McMullin, Boston; Reed Northrupp and family, St. Louis; Admiral J. L. Worden, Washington, D. C.; Col. J. W. McClous, United States Army; Rufus W. Blake, Derby, Conn.; H. Lee Borden and Mrs. Borden, Chicago; Judge J. Riley Cady, Hudson; the Rev. C. H. Duncan, Millbrook, N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adams, C. F., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Brown, clothing and cloaks; Sinclair House.

Biffer, P. A., Portland, Me.; F. A. Biffer, millinery, 622 Broadway; New York Hotel.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. F. Rhodes, straw goods; H. Broughton, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; C. S. Sanborn, upholstery goods and cloaks; F. Bodwell represents; Hotel Imperial.

Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Bryce, clothing, hats and caps; Hoffman House.

Clement & Soule Boston, Mass.; W. G. Soule, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Dannenberg Company, Macon, Ga.; S. J. Dannenberg, dry goods, notions, &c.; 650 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickinson, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. E. McDonald, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; E. Freeman, jeans; Grand Hotel.

Greene, M. T., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; F. Greene, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Guthman, Ullmann & Silverman, Chicago, Ill.; S. Silverman, clothing, 48 Leonard Street; Plaza Hotel.

Heliprin, L., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Jacobson, cloaks; Hotel Manhattan.

Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Low, knit goods and underwear, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Johnston & Shurts, New London, Conn.; J. P. Johnston, notions, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Kittner, D., & Sons, Peru, Ind.; H. Kittner, Jr., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Klein, E., & Co., Buffalo N. Y.; R. Sauter, laces, notions, ladies' and infants' wear; J. M. Wilkinson represents; Hotel Albert.

Lansburgh Furniture Company, The J., Washington, D. C.; W. A. Boyd, furniture; Grand Hotel.

Locke, J. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Locke, furnishing goods; 37 Greene Street; Hotel Albert.

Marks, M. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.; H. H. Marks, clothing; 451 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. A. Thorne, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Marum, art novelties, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Furnell, J. H., Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. W. McCarthy, notions and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Scott, Force & Goodbar Hat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. Scott, hats and caps; Sinclair House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Carr Company, Roohester; N. Y.; J. Cook, linens, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Price, dry goods, &c.; W. H. Young represents; Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; Hotel Gerlach.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, silks and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sullivan, Hettrick & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Lyclemore, fancy goods; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; A. Jackson represents; St. Denis Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. Lang represents; 335 Broadway.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss B. Hinnaten, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, silverware, cutlery, notions, and trimmings; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washingtotn, D. C.; G. Louis represents; W. W. Everett, bric-a-brac; F. E. Mack, domestics and linens, 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; W. H. Boyce, hats and caps; G. H. Conde, straw goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Weinberg & Lehman, Baltimore, Md.; D. Weinberg, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks, furnishing goods, millinery, ladies and infants' wear, 619 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks, velvets; J. Grafield represents; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Theobald, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Gerlach Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods, &c.; 108 Worth Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Pyne, general buyer; 9 Green Street.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, notions; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

PRECIOUS FROM BASE METALS.

Application for a Patent Causes Government Metallurgists to Make Vain Experiments.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—During the last three weeks three expert metallurgists connected with the Mint Bureau have been conducting a secret investigation in the laboratory of the Treasury Department into the claims of a man named E. C. Brice, that he had discovered a process for producing or creating silver and gold from the base metals, &c., including chemically pure antimony.

Some months ago Mr. Brice applied for a patent on his process, which was denied pending an actual test. The report of the experts follows the tests in every detail, and concludes as follows:

"During these experiments which have been extended over some three weeks and have involved an amount of painstaking labor which we hope has not been entirely wasted, we have seen not the slightest evidence of any creation or transmution of gold. On the contrary, the claimant failed in every instance to recover the entire amount of silver and gold known to be present in the materials."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Morgan—Jeffrey.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 24.—John H. Morgan and Miss Virginia A. Jeffrey, both of this city, were married this evening in Christ Church Cathedral, by Bishop Lewis Burton of the Lexington Diocese of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Morgan is a nephew and namesake of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, the Confederate cavalry leader. The bride is the daughter of Kentucky's poetess, the late Mrs. Rosa Vertner Johnson Jeffrey. Through her father she is descended from the Jeffreys of Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are favorites in the highest social circles throughout the South, and are well known in Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington society. The bridal presents came from friends from all over the South and East.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will sail from New York Wednesday for a tour of Europe.

Wood—Hutton.

Miss Grace Russell, daughter of Mrs. James Laws Hutton, will be married at 9 o'clock this evening in the parlors of the Hotel Savoy, to Benjamin Wood, youngest son of the late Fernando Wood. Following the ceremony a reception will be held, after which supper will be served in the large ballroom. Then an impromptu dance will be participated in by the young friends of the couple.

Will Protect Children's Eyes.

The Board of Health, in conjunction with the Board of Education, is about to take novel and practical action to prevent the increase of nearsightedness among school children. A corps of twelve trained oculists will be appointed, each of whom shall look after a given school district. Their duties will be to examine and watch each child and pass upon its sight. Those with good sight will be given rear seats in the class rooms, and those with poor eyes, places where they will not have to strain to see the blackboards, maps, &c. The arrangement of these and the proper lighting of school rooms will be looked after.

Twenty-five Years a Bishop.

The Methodist Social Union of New York City tendered a reception last evening to Bishop E. G. Andrews in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election and consecration as a Bishop. Mr. Bowles Colgate, in behalf of the laity of the city of New York, presented a handsome jeweled casket containing close to $3,000 to the Bishop

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

QUIGG GIVES THE KEYNOTE

The Next Chairman of the Republican County Committee Speaks at the Blaine Club.

THE TARIFF AND TAMMANY

He Predicts Success—The Edict of Senator Platt Is Recognized as Final, and the Congressman's Election To-night Is Conceded—The "Big Four" of the Campaign.

The word having gone forth on Sunday that Senator Thomas C. Platt wanted Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg made Chairnight's meeting of the County Committee, to succeed Edward Lauterbach, there was comparative peace in the Republican local camp yesterday. There was some quiet talking among the opponents of Mr. Quigg in the County Committee, but it was carried on in subdued tones.

Anti-Quigg men confessed privately that they were beaten out and that they might not offer even a single objection at tonight's meeting of the County Committee which will elect Mr. Quigg as Chairman. They say that if Mr. Platt would not listen to Louis F. Payn, his associate in political matters for years, he certainly will not concern himself with the complaints of the lesser lights in the County Committee.

The politicians say that after the election of the Congressman as County Chairman the "Big Four" of the Republican local machine will be made up of Fred S. Gibbs, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Abraham Gruber, and Mr. Quigg. Mr. Gibbs has insisted upon the selection of Mr. Quigg all along. He has carried his point, and now all that remains to be done is for the County Committee to put the official seal of approval upon the selection of Senator Platt, which was so strongly urged by Mr. Gibbs.

Congressman Quigg was seen last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. While it was evident that Mr. Quigg was delighted with the decision of Mr. Platt in his favor against the protests of Louis F. Payn, he declined to talk about the fight that was made against his candidacy. He said that he might have something to say at the County Committee meeting tonight.

Then Mr. Quigg proceeded to the rooms of the James G. Blaine Club, on West Twenty-fourth Street, where he made a speech, but did not touch on County Committee matters. The Blaine Club held a "smoker" last evening, and there were plenty of entertainers on hand when Mr. Quigg came in, about 10 o'clock. He was immediately called to take the floor, however, and he made a good, old-fashioned Republican speech, in which he praised the tariff policy of the Republicans in Congress, and also said that the Republican Tariff bill was getting along toward its final passage much more rapidly than the last Democratic Tariff bill did. He said that Republican legislation on the tariff was now further advanced than the last Democratic tariff was eighteen months after its inciplency.

Turning to local issues, Mr. Quigg said that the effort was made to declare that corruption was more popular now than it was three years ago. He spoke of the last Tammany Administration as one of "boodlers and blackmailers." He said that the Republican Party would meet John C. Sheehan on the issues he outlined.

Mr. Quigg predicted that the Republicans would win the Greater New York. Then the Diamond Quartet resumed their entertainment and sang several songs.

Edward Lauterbach said yesterday that Mr. Quigg would be elected Chairman tonight. Mr. Lauterbach proposes to go to Europe with his wife as soon as he can get away.

GERMANS HOLD A COUNCIL.

Ideas for the Fall Campaign and Political Patronage Discussed.

The German-American Reform Union of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District held a meeting last night at 368 Alexander Avenue, at which ideas for the Fall campaign were discussed. The chief speaker of the evening was George Straussner, secretary to Sheriff Tamsen. Among other things, he said:

"The patronage of Greater New York, according to political statisticians, will amount to $75,000,000, and for that reason the spoilsmen of both parties have gone into early training for the coming campaign. Both political parties have been in the habit of putting a meaningless plank into their respective platforms, which dilated upon their sincerity to enact a just and reasonable excise law, and this plank was usually called the 'German' plank, and seemed to be the only consideration necessary to obtain the German vote.

"The German element of Greater New York should henceforth raise their voice in the councils, and have something more to say in the making of platforms and the municipal government of the greater city."

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN FAILS.

Terre Haute Institution Assigns with Liabilities of $14,000.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 24.—The Trustees of Coats College for Women, founded by the late Jane Coats of Greencastle, made an assignment to-day. The liabilities amount to $14,000, while the assets consist chiefly of unpaid subscriptions to the college, which will be hard to realize on.

The college will be continued until the end of the present term in June, when an effort will be made to maintain it under different management. Gov. Mount is one of the Trustees of the college.

NEW YORKER SHOT IN DENVER.

John McKenna Fatally Wounded and Another Man Killed.

DENVER, May 24.—One man was killed and another fatally wounded at Joe Lowe's roadhouse, about five miles south of the city, last night. Lowe has had trouble with a neighbor, Jacob Kisthard, over the water in an irrigating ditch in which both are interested. Kisthard and his two sons were working on the ditch when some of Lowe's employes went to the ditch to protect his interests. With them were some of Lowe's guests, including Samuel H. McCall, a well-known gambler, and John McKenna. A quarrel ensued during which Daniel Kisthard drew a pistol and shot McCall and McKenna twice each. Kisthard came to Denver and surrendered to the police. McKenna cannot recover.

McKenna owns a saloon in Roosevelt Street, New York, which is headquarters for Fourth Ward politicians. He brought out a number of leading pugilists, including "Tommy" West and "Kid" McPartland. McKenna came to Denver last November on account of pulmonary troubles.

Jerome Hopkins's Piano Recitals.

Jerome Hopkins appeared in public again in New York last night to give the first of two lectures and piano recitals at St. Agnes Hall, 121 West Ninety-first Street. "Some Tricks in Piano Playing" was his subject for last evening, and he began with several solo recitals on the piano, his programme including Cherubini's Prelude and Faugue in D, Beethoven's Minuetto and Trio, Mendelssohn's posthumous song, and Richard Hoffman's Fantasia. He then read a paper on piano playing, speaking of the different schools, asserting that a child should begin to play the piano as soon as walking or talking was taught, and he concluded with suggesting many points of interest to piano players.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

8:45 A. M.—67 Greenwich Street; E. Miller; damage trifling.

10:40 A. M.—217 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; W. W. Mansen; damage, $25.

3:30 P. M.—793 Washington Street; Frank; damage, $5.

3:50 P. M.—7 Suffolk Street; N. Frankel and others; damage, $8,000.

5 P. M.—9 Henry Street; unknown; damage, $5.

THOMAS H. BLYTHE'S HEIR.

The Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Florence Blythe Hinckley, His English Daughter.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court to-day announced the dismissal of the writ of error in the case of Henry T. Blythe and others versus Florence Blythe Hinckley. This decision sustains the Supreme Court of California in its disposal of the fortune left by Thomas H. Blythe, the eccentric California millionaire, and ends one of the longest and most famous legal fights ever waged in this country.

The bulk of the fortune—estimated at about $5,000,000—now goes to Blythe's daughter, Florence Blythe Hinckley, who since her fight for the millions began grew from a little girl to womanhood, was married and become a widow.

When Blythe died in San Francisco, sixteen years ago, two women, claiming to be his widow, came forward to claim his fortune. Then relatives cropped up from everywhere—brothers, sisters, cousins, and nieces and nephews without number. The little English girl, Florence, and her relatives were among the first on the field. Blythe's friends—he had but few—had often heard him talk of his little daughter in England.

It took the California courts seven or eight years to get the case ready for trial. A special law had to be passed to make the trial of the suit possible. Under this law Florence Blythe brought suit against all the other claimants, among whom were Alice Edith Dickason and Nellie Firmin, each of whom claimed to be Blythe's widow. Then there were all the members of the numerous branches of the Blythe family.

The whole question to be settled was whether or not Blythe had really adopted Florence as his daughter. Bales of letters were put in evidence to prove that he had, and the trial lasted over a year.

The decision was in favor of the little English girl—she was sixteen years old when the trial ended. That was in 1800. The other claimants appealed the case, and it has been in the courts ever since. In 1892 Miss Blythe, who really had no money, but did not want for funds, was married to Fritz Hinckley, a poor but hard-working clerk. Hinckley died about four months ago.

LONGSHOREMEN'S CONVENTION

The American Union to Consider the Question of Affiliating with the International Federation.

The first constitutional convention of the American Longshoremen's Union was held yesterday in Greenwich Hall, in Christopher, near Hudson Street. Five thousand longshoremen of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City were represented in the convention by fifteen delegates. Edward McHugh, who came from England last September to organize them, presided.

The convention of the National Union of Dock Laborers of England was also held yesterday in Liverpool, and the New York convention sent it the following cable dispatch: "The first constitutional convention of the American Longshoremen's Union sends cordial greetings and hearty good wishes to their fellow-working dock laborers in Great Britain and Ireland, now sitting in Liverpool, coupled with the earnest desire for co-operative action to secure and maintain the God-given rights of the workers to life, liberty, and the products of their labor all the world around."

President McHugh received a cable dispatch from the Executive Council of the International Federation of Ship, Dock, and River Workers in London, sending greetings to the American convention.

This convention was to decide if the American Longshoremen's Union shall affiliate with the International Federation, which is said to include dock workers' unions in England, Germany, Holland, and Sweden.

The unions affiliated with the International Federation govern themselves entirely, but they have adopted the principles of the federation. Their avowed objects are to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak, to regulate the hours of employment, to enforce claims for wages, to make provisions for safeguarding the lives and limbs of members while at work, to secure compensation for injuries and loss resulting from accidents, and to provide a burial allowance for deceased members.

President McHugh said all the unions of the International Federation are opposed to strikes, believing there are other ways of getting advanced wages and resisting reductions. That is by giving value for value. If an employer reduces the wages of his men, say 15 per cent., the men, instead of striking, will do 15 per cent. less of work.

The delegates all reported to the convention their branch unions in a prosperous condition and steadily increasing in membership.

To-day the convention will elect officers of the union for the ensuing year, and an Executive Council. The question of wages will be left to be settled by the branch unions in the different localities, but no branch will be allowed to try and enforce the payment of higher wages or the reduction of the hours of labor without the indorsement of the Executive Council.

Death of Harriett M. Chittenden.

Harriett M. Chittenden, descendant of a well-known New York family, and widow of Ludlam S. Chittenden, who was at one time prominent in the life of Fort Wayne, Ind., died at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Martin, Jr., at 20 East Forty-ninth Street, Sunday, aged eighty-five years. She had been ill three days with hemorrhage of the lungs. She was the daughter of William Merrill and Susana Ransom of New Paltz, N. Y., and was born in this city. She was one of a family of nine children, of which Mrs. Martin is the only survivor. In 1833 she married Ludlam Chittenden in this city, and in 1844 she accompanied her husband to Apalachicola, Fla., where Mr. Chittenden was elected Mayor of the town, and served a year's term before departing for Fort Wayne, Ind. Of her children, two sons and a daughter, W. B. Chittenden of St. Louis is the only one living. Her other son, E. L. Chittenden, was a prominent public man of Fort Wayne and served in the Indiana State Legislature. Funeral services will be conducted at Mrs. Martin's residence by the Rev. Charles R. Treat of St. Stephen's Church, at 11 o'clock this morning.

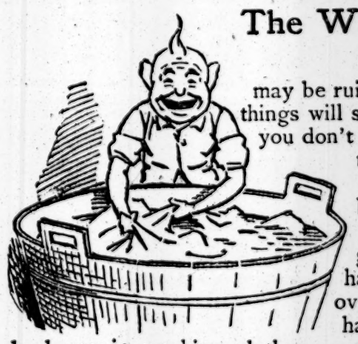
Meeting of the Mycological Club.

Many fine specimens of mushrooms were brought to the Collegiate School on Seventy-seventh Street last evening by members of the Mycological Club on the occasion of its regular weekly meeting. It had been promised that there would be a chafing dish at hand and the members were to have opportunity to become mycophagists—eaters of mushrooms—as well as mycologists. This plan was a failure, as there was discovered a rule forbidding them to have a fire in the rooms. The most interesting specimens were brought by Dr. Deaning from Westchester. They were very large specimens of Morchella esculenta, each six or eight inches high.

Gaudaur Is Sculling Champion.

ORILLIA, Ontario, May 24.—Gaudaur defeated Rogers by three lengths in the race for the sculling championship to-day. The time was slow.

The Washing that's Easy



may be ruinous, perhaps. Plenty of things will save work in washing—if you don't mind more or less harm to the clothes. But if you do mind it, and want to be sure that you're not running any risk—then get Pearline. Pearline has been proved, over and over again, to be absolutely harmless. It saves more drudgery, in washing clothes or cleaning house, than any other thing that's safe to use. You can't afford to use anything that's doubtful.

Send it Back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 523 JAMES PYLE, New York.

PRESBYTERIANS IN COUNCIL

Fraternal Greetings Received at Eagle Lake from and Sent to Other Conventions.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS

Retrenchment in the Expenses of Home Missions—Discussion on the New York Building—Woman's Foreign Mission Work.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 24.—The sessions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church were opened to-day with devotional exercises led by Elder Killaen Van Rensselaer of New York. By general consent, reference to the parliamentary tangle on Saturday regarding the Presbyterian Building was omitted from the minutes. Fraternal greetings were received from the convention of the United Brethren at Toledo, and from the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, at Charlotte, N. C. Replies were authorized to these, and greetings were sent to the Cumberland Assembly and General Synod of Reformed Churches now in session.

The report of the Board of Missions to Freedmen was made through Dr. Thomas Lawrence, Asheville, N. C. Resolutions were introduced commending the work, and urging the board's claims on the 4,000 noncontributing churches and individual givers. Special stress was laid on the liability of endowments for Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.

The report of the Special Committee on Home Missions, appointed last year to confer with the board in New York in reference to the methods of the work and retrenchment of the expenses, was presented by Dr. William P. Kane, Bloomington, Ill., and recommended "that the Board of Home Missions be directed so to reorganize its methods of administration that the executive work shall be placed in charge of one Secretary;" that the expenditures be made up on the basis of the estimates made from the average for several years preceding, and that the policy of the board be to avoid debt.

The proposed consolidation of treasuries in New York and Philadelphia was reported to be inexpedient. The committee asked to be continued and instructed "to consider the best methods of promoting harmony and co-operation between Board of Home Missions and Presbyteries and Synods desiring to support and control their own work and to report to next assembly. Discussion on the report was made a special order for Tuesday at 4 o'clock.

The Assembly resolved to place the limit of its grants to theological students at $80, even if this should result in cutting off some students from aid. The plan of the fourth year for theological students to be spent in practical work on the home mission field in voluntary service received the approval of the Assembly.

Discussion of reports on the Presbyterian Building in New York was opened by Dr. Duncan Brown of Tarkio, Mo. He offered a substitute for the reports before the Assembly, leaving the disposal of the premises at Twelfth Street and Fifth Avenue and at Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, to the action of the board, expressing appreciation of the labors of the members of the same, and advising the sale of the Twentieth Street property.

Dr. Wilson Phraner, member of the Board of Home Missions, defended the majority report. He said that the rental of the building would soon cover the whole cost, and that consequently it was a good investment. The speaker regretted to find a spirit of antagonism in the Assembly and readiness to spread false rumors. Several other speeches were made, and the discussion went over as unfinished business.

The annual meeting of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions was held to-day. The morning session was devoted to suggestions as to foreign missionary work from ladies of the several boards and to speeches by some of the missionaries themselves. Mrs. H. H. Frick, Dr. Eva H. Field, Mrs. J. R. Schell, and the Rev. Frank E. Hoskins addressed the afternoon session. The evening popular meeting, in the interest of the work among freedmen, was presided over by John Wanamaker.

ACTION ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Brooklyn Officials Heard It Interpreted, and Then Resolved Not to Accept Responsibility.

Mayor Wurster and all the heads of the various city departments met yesterday to hear Corporation Counsel Burr define the various provisions of the new Civil Service bill.

The Brooklyn officials discussed long and earnestly the questions of "fitness" and "merit," and decided that under the reading of the act, the joint examinations of the commission and department heads would have to still be allowed to try and enforce the payment of higher wages or the reduction of the hours of labor without the indorsement of the Executive Council.

The proposed consolidation of treasuries in New York and Philadelphia was reported to be inexpedient. The committee asked to be continued and instructed "to consider the best methods of promoting harmony and co-operation between Board of Home Missions and Presbyteries and Synods desiring to support and control their own work and to report to next assembly. Discussion on the report was made a special order for Tuesday at 4 o'clock.

The Assembly resolved to place the limit of its grants to theological students at $80, even if this should result in cutting off some students from aid. The plan of the fourth year for theological students to be spent in practical work on the home mission field in voluntary service received the approval of the Assembly.

Discussion of reports on the Presbyterian Building in New York was opened by Dr. Duncan Brown of Tarkio, Mo. He offered a substitute for the reports before the Assembly, leaving the disposal of the premises at Twelfth Street and Fifth Avenue and at Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, to the action of the board, expressing appreciation of the labors of the members of the same, and advising the sale of the Twentieth Street property.

Dr. Wilson Phraner, member of the Board of Home Missions, defended the majority report. He said that the rental of the building would soon cover the whole cost, and that consequently it was a good investment. The speaker regretted to find a spirit of antagonism in the Assembly and readiness to spread false rumors. Several other speeches were made, and the discussion went over as unfinished business.

The annual meeting of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions was held to-day. The morning session was devoted to suggestions as to foreign missionary work from ladies of the several boards and to speeches by some of the missionaries themselves. Mrs. H. H. Frick, Dr. Eva H. Field, Mrs. J. R. Schell, and the Rev. Frank E. Hoskins addressed the afternoon session. The evening popular meeting, in the interest of the work among freedmen, was presided over by John Wanamaker.

A LUMBER YARD DESTROYED.

Lightning Fired Sheds and a Store During Last Night's Storm.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 24.—During a thunderstorm at 10 o'clock to-night lightning struck the lumber yard of W. N. Clayton, at South River. The fire which followed destroyed the lumber and sheds in the yard. A hardware and shipping material store which joined the yard was also burned. The loss on the lumber yard and store is estimated at $17,500.

SELIGMAN'S DOUBLE EFFORT.

Tried to be Juryman and Witness at the Same Time.

Adolph Seligman of 64 East Ninetieth Street was doing jury duty yesterday in Justice Schuchman's court, when he remembered that he had promised to appear as wit

FINAL DAY SIGNING BILLS

Gov. Black's Approval Given to the Last of 797 Measures Passed This Year.

SUPPLY BILL ITEMS CUT OUT

Many People at the Executive Chamber to Learn the Fate of the Three Hundred and Twenty-five Bills Left in the Governor's Hands.

ALBANY, May 24.—The Executive Chamber was besieged to-day from early in the morning until late to-night with those who were interested in bills still in the Governor's hands. This was the last day, and all were anxious to know the fate of some one of the 325 bills left. It was 4 o'clock when the Governor made his first announcement that he had signed the Buffalo Armory bill.

The bill provides for the completion of the Seventy-fourth Regiment Armory at Buffalo and appropriates $375,000 for the work. The bill was signed in the presence of Major Harding of the Seventy-fourth Regiment.

At the same time Gov. Black signed the Schenectady Armory bill.

The last law was signed at 5:50, and was a bill of Mr. Alds for the relief of Chenango County veterans. In all, Gov. Black signed 797 bills, as against 1,003 last year. The last chapter number was 797. There are, therefore, on the law books of the State 205 laws less than last year, in keeping with the suggestion of the Governor.

The important bills signed to-day follow:

Mr. Daley—Incorporating the Columbia Electric Power Company, to build dams at Kinderhook.

Mr. Levermsee—Appropriating $6,000 for a canal retaining wall at Ship Street Bridge, Cohoes.

Mr. Hill—Allowing a strip of land of the Buffalo State Hospital to be ceded to Buffalo for park purposes.

Mr. Graves—Relating to appropriations for the Fire Department of Rome.

Mr. Lewis—Amending generally the city charter of Rochester.

Mr. Philo—Making the salary of the City Clerk of Utica $2,200.

Mr. Lewis—Exempting laundry corporations from a tax in their capital stock.

Mr. Austin—Allowing Commissioners in a special proceeding for opening of Fort Washington Bridge Road, New York, to apply to the courts for an extra allowance.

Senator Davis—Authorizing the village of Stamford to vote upon the special question, Shall liquor licenses be granted to hotels?

Mr. Matthewson—Allowing territory not exceeding one square mile with a population of not less than 150 to be designated as a separate highway district.

Mr. Glen—Appropriating $15,000 for completion of State ditch at Waterloo.

Mr. Lewis—Relative to sprinkling streets in Pittsford, Monroe County.

Mr. Roch—Allowing the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company to run a ferry from Broadway, Brooklyn, to Forty-second Street, New York.

Mr. Austin—Relative to bidders for the Hall of Records, New York.

Among the 300 bills that were killed for want of action were:

The uniform charter for cities of the second class.

Appropriating $125,000 for extra printing done by the State Printer.

The Ward's Island Bridge bill.

The bill giving New York and Brooklyn 8 per cent. of the earnings of the Pneumatic Tube Company.

Allowing barber's shops in Brooklyn and Niagara Falls to keep open on Sunday.

The Brooklyn Public Administrator bill, removing the present incumbent.

Placing the Lloyds companies under the State Superintendent of Insurance.

The amendments of Senator Raines to the ballot law.

Senator Parson's bill compelling uniformity in local ordinances relative to bicycle riding.

Senator White's Commissioner of Juries bill.

The bill allowing Alonzo Mather to construct a power bridge over Niagara.

Senator Sullivan compelling Italian bankers to give bonds.

Mr. Alds's bill forbidding the wearing or sale of the plumage of song or wild birds.

CUTTING THE SUPPLY BILLS.

Items Amounting to over $162,000 Killed by the Governor.

ALBANY, May 24.—Gov. Black used his veto power with a surprising lavishness on the Supply and Supplemental Supply bill today. Here are the vetoed items, with the Governor's reasons:

$5,000 for ninth edition of Revised Statutes. Whenever the revision of the statutes is complete it may be well to distribute copies, but it does not seem to me advisable to continue the distribution of this edition at this time.

$10,550 for salaries and expenses of extra game protectors. Sufficient appropriations have already been made.

$2,000 for protecting public highway at Olive, Ulster County. This is for the benefit of a town.

$30,000 for extraordinary repairs to Capitol. The repairs may be reasonably postponed for another year.

$2,000 for Second Judicial District Supreme Court Library; $3,000 for Sixth District, and $2,000 for First Department. Not any particular need for these.

$32,900 for Randall's Island House of Refuge. Not available under its terms.

$5,650 for Northern New York Institute for Deaf Mutes. No appropriation should be given until the institution becomes the property of the State.

$10,055 additional for the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home. It has already had a sufficient appropriation.

Ten thousand dollars for Buffalo University Cancer Hospital. I cannot approve a proposed policy which requires the State to engage in the investigations of the causes of various diseases with which the human family is afflicted. I think that the interest of the people themselves and the skill, intelligence, and enterprise of physicians may be depended upon to make such investigation.

For the New York State Dairymen's Association to pay the expenses for their annual meeting and print their report, $1,200. This is a voluntary private enterprise, and I see no reason why the State should appropriate money to pay its expenses.

Purchase of Library Books.

For the purchase of books to fill out the incomplete sets in the Senate library, and for binding and necessary repairs, $1,000. No special reason has been presented for this expenditure at this time, and I think it is unnecessary.

For the Clerk of the Assembly, for engrossing the resolutions ordered by the Assembly, $500. The Assembly has a large force of clerks. It would seem that the resolutions could be engrossed by the regular clerks within the usual appropriations without extra expense to the State.

For M. J. Daly the sum of $4,500 to purchase the two-story brick building and land situated at Kings County farm for the use of Long Island State Hospital. I am informed that this property is not now desired for State purposes.

Fifteen thousand dollars to carry out the law, relating to the examination of cattle for tuberculosis. No part of this appropriation shall be available for any other purpose than for paying claims for damages for cattle killed pursuant to law. If the appropriation for this purpose was ever justifiable, which may be doubted, I think it is now generally regarded as undesirable.

For the making of a careful survey and investigation of the oil and gas regions of the State and a report upon the same, as a part of the annual report of the State geologist, $2,500. I think that the investigations of this character should be left to private enterprise. The commercial spirit of our people may, I think, be relied upon to make all the investigations necessary to develop oil and gas territory.

For the Adjutant General for the Bureau of Military Records, $500. This item is also in the regular Supply bill, and is therefore disapproved here.

Index to the Session Laws.

For the Secretary of State, for purchasing 1,000 copies of the index to the session laws, $3,000. In 1896 the Legislature passed a resolution directing the Clerk of the Assembly to cause to be prepared a general index of the laws from 1886 to 1896, and print 1,000 copies. I am informed that this work has been done, and that the index is now in the hands of the Public Printer.

For the Controller, for expenses in making appraisal and inventory of property owned by the State, $10,000. The annual reports of the managers of the various institutions contain ample, if not complete, inventories of the property of the State under their charge.

For John B. Stanchfield, for expenses and disbursements incurred by him, and for services in the defense of Eugene F. Vacheron, member of Assembly of Queens County, $30,000. I think that a member of Assembly charged with an offense committed even in his official capacity, unless under very peculiar and extraordinary circumstances, should employ and pay his own counsel. There is nothing in this case which I think justifies the payment by the State of the counsel fees of Mr. Vacheron.

Convict Labor on Highways.

For the Superintendent of State Prisons, the proper construction and repair, for the use of convict labor of highways at Sing Sing Prison, $3,500. While there may be no objection to the use of convict labor in making and repairing highways in the vicinity of State prisons, I do not think the State should purchase these materials and bear all the expense. The localities should not be relieved from all expense in doing this work, simply because they are near the prison.

Commissioners of Fisheries $1,950 for the map of the forest preserve. I am not aware of any immediate necessity for the publication of the map.

Library of Supreme Court, Kingston, $280 for set of Federal cases. I am informed that this library will receive $600 from the general law library appropriation.

The aggregate amount of the items cut out of the Supply bill was totalized at $147,980.92, and of the Supplemental Supply bill at $22,230.

RECEIPTS FROM LIQUOR TAX.

More Than Twelve and a Quarter Millions in Twenty Days.

ALBANY, May 24.—During the first twenty days of the operation of the amended liquor tax law there was collected in the State, with seventeen County Treasurers yet to report their receipts for the ten days between May 10 and 20, $12,387,442.34. This is over $1,000,000 more than was collected during the entire first twelve months of the liquor tax law's operation.

Of the total amount collected during the twenty days in May of this year, $5,207,431.67 comes from New York County and $2,217,480 from Kings County.

The State Excise Department expects that more than $13,000,000 will be collected during the present fiscal year.

GOV. MORTON'S CLEMENCY.

A Statement of Pardons and Commutations Granted Last Year.

ALBANY, May 24.—The statement of pardons and commutations granted in 1896 by Gov. Morton, just issued, shows that 29 pardons were granted, as compared with 34 in 1895. He granted 82 commutations, as compared with 53 in 1895. Of the pardons none were of those convicted of murder or manslaughter. Of the commutations 2 were to first-degree murderers, commuting the death sentence to imprisonment for life. They were William Plucker of Wyoming County, who killed Silas Martin in 1896, and Michael Tuckewitz of New York.

Persons sentenced for manslaughter and who had their sentences commuted so that they are either at liberty now or soon will be are Asa R. Waterman of Kings, Philip Derringer, John McManus, John Fitzgibbons, Frank McCormick, and William Purcell of New York, Simon Mahoney of Niagara, Philip Lamont of Erie, Edward Aurellius of Rensselaer, William West of Westchester, Theodore Benjamin of Lewis, and George Gordon of Schoharie. The "Bat" Shea case of Troy is recalled by the announcement that two respites were granted by Gov. Morton.

The principal pardons were to alleged forgers, viz., John J. Arnold of Niagara, William P. Wentworth of New York, William McCredie of Erie, and Henry E. B. Pardee of Ontario.

DOG ATTACKS A WHEELMAN.

Charles Brownlee Made a Good Race for Life, but Might Have Been Killed but for Help.

SHANDAKEN, N. Y., May 24.—While riding his wheel Sunday Charles Brownlee of this village met a fierce dog with his jaws covered with foam on the road from Allaben to Shandaken, and quickly decided that he had best ride fast and furiously if he wished to escape. He had heard of the dog's being fierce and a terror to wheelmen.

Accordingly he struck his fastest pace. Past farm houses and barns, over rocks, up hill and down, faster and faster sped the bicycle. The dog kept up to the terrific pace set by the rider, and Brownlee realized that the brute would soon reach him.

Gritting his teeth, he bent low over the handle bars of his wheel, and, exerting all of his strength, made a final spurt. Snap went the chain of his wheel—the strain had been too much for it, and at the same time the big dog leaped for Brownlee, its teeth closing on his right shoulder.

The force of the concussion caused dog, man, and bicycle to be piled together in the road in a heterogeneous mass. The wheel was ruined. Brownlee's kneepan was broken by the fall, his shoulder dislocated, and he was otherwise bruised.

Had it not been for some men who lived near the spot where the accident occurred, who came to Brownlee's assistance and killed the dog with clubs, beyond a doubt Brownlee would have been torn by the brute.

ORDERED ROSENFELD PUT OUT.

When He Did Not Leave the Knickerbocker Theatre, Erlanger Tried to Force Him to Do So.

Differences of opinion between Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, the theatrical managers, and Sydney Rosenfeld, the playwright, as to certain parts of the book of "A Round of Pleasure," led to a physical encounter between Mr. Erlanger and Mr. Rosenfeld in the Knickerbocker Theatre yesterday afternoon.

The trouble over the new piece began in New Haven, where a trial production was given last Thursday. Mr. Klaw and Mr. Erlanger thought there were many structural faults in the extravaganza, and wanted several material changes made. Mr. Rosenfeld objected to the changes, and after returning to this city refused to make them. Mr. Klaw and Mr. Erlanger made the changes themselves.

While the last rehearsal was in progress yesterday afternoon, Mr. Rosenfeld entered the theatre and took a seat well down in front. Mr. Erlanger was directing affairs on the stage and Mr. Klaw was making suggestions from the front. Mr. Rosenfeld offered other suggestions. They were not accepted. Then he protested against the changes, saying that he wished to assert his rights as an author.

"If you have any rights to assert," said Mr. Klaw, "send them through the mail. You have no right to interfere here."

Mr. Rosenfeld continued to protest against the changes made, and Mr. Klaw sent for Manager Harry Mann of the theatre and asked him to put Mr. Rosenfeld out. Mr. Rosenfeld declined to go, and Mr. Erlanger came down from the stage and caught hold of him. There was a slight scuffle in which Mr. Rosenfeld fell in the aisle. Mr. Mann interfered and Mr. Rosenfeld left the theatre.

Messrs. Klaw, Erlanger, and Rosenfeld were all at the theatre last night, to see the first production in this city of the extravaganza. They occupied separate boxes. Messrs. Erlanger and Rosenfeld declined to say anything about the episode of the afternoon. Mr. Klaw admitted that the encounter had taken place, and said that it was all due to Mr. Rosenfeld's interference. He said that no blows were struck.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

GASPORT, N. Y., May 24.—Harry Kittridge, fifty-two years of age, committed suicide yesterday while in a fit of despondency on account of ill health. He shot himself.

SYRACUSE, May 24.—A man who registered Sunday night at the Globe Hotel in this city as "O. Miller, Buffalo, N. Y." was found dead in his bed to-day. A derby hat in which was stuffed a towel soaked in chloroform rested on his face.

ALBANY, May 24.—On June 12 the Civil Service Commission will hold an examination in this city for the position of Director of Schools in the Elmira State Reformatory. The office pays between $1,200 and $1,500 a year.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The case of the United States vs. James C. Reed, involving the liability of the United States for rent and other office expenses for Reed as Shipping Commissioner of the United States at New York, was decided to-day by the Supreme Court in Mr. Reed's favor.

old-fashioned lager-beer.

Imperial German Brew

Made from the highest grade malt and hops ONLY, reproducing precisely the purity, flavor, color and body of Old fashioned German Beer.

Brewed and Bottled exclusively by

Beadleston & Woerz

Sample case can be had from your dealer, or will be delivered direct from brewery, 291 West 10th St., New York.

NEW JERSEY VETERAN LAW.

Acts Granting Special Exemption to Soldiers from Removal from Office Upheld.

TRENTON, N. J., May 24.—The Court of Errors and Appeals to-day rendered a decision, holding constitutional the different acts which grant special exemption from removal from office of soldiers of the late war. The decision was in the case of Ebenezer Francis, who two years ago was removed from the position of clerk in the Auditor's office in Newark.

The Supreme Court decided against Francis on the ground that he was not an honorably discharged soldier. The Court of Errors reverses this finding, and also goes into the constitutionality of the law because of its special application to honorably discharged soldiers. There has been question as to whether these several acts with reference to veterans were constitutional, and this is the first time that the Court of Errors and Appeals has passed upon the point.

RIVAL TO BELL TELEPHONE.

Steps for an Alliance in Chicago to Connect the Independent Exchanges of the Country.

CHICAGO, May 24.—A morning newspaper says steps looking to the formation of a powerful alliance in opposition to the Bell Telephone Company are to be taken in Chicago this week. The main things contemplated are:

A National association of the 1,000 operating telephone exchanges of the United States, independent of the Bell Company, for mutual protection and development.

Long-distance toll line connections by the connection of the various independent telephone exchanges of the country.

The establishment of an independent long-distance service, connecting the great commercial centres in a field now occupied exclusively by the Bell Company.

The completion in the near future of an opposition telephone exchange in the City of Chicago, for which purpose a company composed of capitalists with experience in large enterprises has already been organized.

Co-operation for resisting any action the Bell Company may take in the courts in reference to the Berliner decision.

All these matters will be brought prominently to the attention of the public by a meeting which will be held here next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The call for this meeting has been issued by James E. Keelyn, President of the Western Telephone Construction Company. It has been sent to all of the 1,000 or more independent telephone exchanges of the country, and has elicited a general interest among them. Reports received indicate that at least 300 exchanges will send from one to five representatives each. Mr. Keelyn estimates the total attendance at between 500 and 1,000 delegates.

There was apparent ignorance of this proposed telephone alliance in the offices of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the New York Telephone Company, in this city, yesterday. Vice President Edward J. Hall of the first-named company was absent from his office, but his assistants said that nothing was known there of the scheme, and President Cutler of the New York Telephone Company authorized the statement that he had no information of the alleged movement. The same degree of ignorance of the proposed alliance prevailed in the general offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company and of its counsel also.

OHIO MAN KILLS HIS MOTHER.

She Asked for a Log Chain He Had Borrowed and He Shot Her.

POMEROY, Ohio, May 24.—Mrs. Diana Wandling, who was shot Saturday by her son Silas because she demanded of him a log chain he had borrowed of her, died twenty-four hours later. The murderer is in jail.

When told of his mother's death, he remarked stolidly:

"Well, she ought to have kept away from my house."

KING OF GREECE INVITED.

Tennessee Centennial Exposition Asks Him to Visit Nashville.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Executive Committee of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition has sent to Congressman Gaines for transmission to the King of Greece through the State Department a beautiful engraved invitation to the latter to attend the exposition, which celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of Tennessee's admission to the Union. Above the invitation, which is elegantly bound, is an engraved representation of the restored Parthenon, which forms the centre of the group of buildings at the exposition.

BOSTON LAWYER GOES MAD.

Capt. Taylor, Once Commander of the Ancient and Honorables, Insane.

BOSTON, May 24.—Capt. J. Henry Taylor, a prominent lawyer practicing in Boston and a city official of Chelsea, in which city he lives, has been taken to McLean Asylum, suffering from acute brain trouble. His malady first exhibited itself a fortnight ago.

Capt. Taylor, who is forty-four years old, has been very active in military affairs for a number of years. He was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1891, being one of the youngest men ever elected to that highly prized office, and accompanied the corps on its trip to London last year.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MOSS TALKS TO STRIKERS

President of the Police Board Says He Sympathizes with Them and Warns Them to be Good.

TAILORS' DEMANDS PRESENTED

Two Manufacturers Agree to Have Their Contractors Observe Union Rules—Half the Progressive Union Quits Work, but More Will Strike To-day.

President Moss of the Police Board visited Walhalla Hall, the headquarters of the striking tailors, yesterday afternoon. Escorted by the Executive Committee he was conducted through the crowd to the platform, and Leader Schoenfeld introduced him to the strikers and assured the men that the police were not against them. One man in the audience hissed, but he was promptly suppressed, and the band played the Marseillaise, after which Mr. Moss made an address.

"My friends," he said, "I thank you for the welcome. This to me is a great sight, a sight to interest me very much, and which ought to interest every one. I know a great deal of your sufferings. I fought for you before I became a Police Commissioner, and I am sorry for the suffering that led to such a demonstration as this.

"I come here with the badge of a Police Commissioner on my breast, but still as a friend, with my heart in my hand. I come to tell you there is danger that some men among you may forget themselves, spurred on by their sufferings. I am here as a friend. You say you have a good cause, and there seems to be something in it.

"Every man has a right to live, every man has a right to property, but if in your earnestness for your cause you do any injustice, then your cause is weakened. I know there is great suffering in your homes. It would be little wonder if some of you get impatient. You are getting tired of this dull suffering, and I heard there were the rumblings of impatience, but I am glad to find that you are pacific. I repeat that I am your friend, and I should be sorry if you would do anything to draw the bluecoats closer to you. So far you have given no occasion for their attention, and I hope you will continue in that way."

The men applauded, and as Mr. Moss was leaving a cornetist struck up the Irish air, "Arrah, Kathleen, Yer Going to Lave Me."

Several contractors went to Walhalla Hall and asked to see the new agreement that the Brotherhood is to propose. Leader Schoenfeld said the new agreement would call for a general advance of 25 per cent. in wages, the working time not to exceed fifty-nine hours a week; the weekly wage system to obtain in all shops, and the workers to be paid their wages every week. The wages asked are as follows: First-class operators, $18 per week; second-class operators, $9 a week and upward; basters, $16; helpers, $12; pressers, $10 to $14; finishers, $10.

Mr. Schoenfeld said further that an agreement is being drafted to be presented to the manufacturers. The strikers will ask them to guarantee that their contractors shall pay union wages, and observe union time, and also to hold themselves responsible for the wages of the men whenever the contractors may default in payment.

The Brotherhood will insist on this, Mr. Schoenfeld said, because many contractors have defaulted in payment of wages, and there are now unsatisfied judgments against contractors to the amount of $10,000.

It was reported that two clothing manufacturers yesterday signed the agreements with the Brotherhood of Tailors to compel their contractors to observe union rules. They were Max Isaacs of 710 Broadway and the firm of Shulman & Co. of Canal Street.

Out of the 3,000 Progressive tailors who were to have struck yesterday only 1,500 went out. The others will go out to-day.

The vestmakers who intended to go out also postponed their strike until to-day. The trousers makers had a meeting and decided to go out on strike this morning.

One of the strikers, Jacob Goldfarb, of 26 Norfolk Street, was arrested yesterday and arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of assaulting Henry Marblestone, a tailor, of 65 Pitt Street.

Marblestone had his head tied up in bandages, and his clothes were bloody. He told Magistrate Wentworth that Goldfarb and a crowd of twenty men came to his room and told him he must stop working and join the strikers. He protested that he was a poor man, and was compelled to work in order to live, whereupon Goldfarb knocked him down, and others of the gang, he says, beat him unmercifully. Magistrate Wentworth held Goldfarb in $300 bail for examination.

A WHEELWOMAN KNOCKED OVER

From Hospital She Went to the Police Station and Complained.

As Edward Duffy, driving one of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s delivery wagons, turned last evening into Lexington Avenue from Thirty-second Street a young woman riding a bicycle turned from the avenue in front of the wagon and was knocked from her wheel. She was picked up unconscious, and an ambulance was summoned, which took her to Bellevue Hospital. She was found to have sustained only a scalp wound and contusions of the body.

She went from the hospital to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House, where she complained against the driver for carelessness. She gave her name as Miss Mary Podden of 320 West Thirty-sixth Street. She is eighteen years old.

WOMAN DROPPED DEAD.

She Wore a Cloak Bearing the Name "Mrs. Vanderbilt."

A well-dressed woman of middle age dropped dead on Second Avenue last evening in front of 827. When the body was taken to the Morgue the clothing was examined. On the collar of a black serge coat she wore was a tag bearing the name of the maker, "H. Creed & Co., 25 Rue De La Paix, Paris." Below the printed name on the white tag was written: "Mrs. Vanderbilt, 11,143."

The woman was short of stature, with gray hair and eyes. She wore a black serge skirt lined with silk, a black serge waist with silk sleeves, gray petticoat, black stockings, and black felt hat. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause of death.

At the residences of George Vanderbilt and Cornelius Vanderbilt, it was said last night that no one answering the description of the dead woman was known there.

MR. BOK SEEKS A DIVORCE.

Repeated Efforts to Bring About a Reconciliation Have Failed.

Acting under the advice of his lawyer, William J. Bok, whose marriage, in January, 1893, to Miss Bessie Whittemore, in Brooklyn, was a pronounced social event, has made Wernersville, Penn., his residence for the purpose of securing a divorce. His mother is at present with him. Mr. and Mrs. Bok separated a few months after their marriage, and unavailing efforts have been repeatedly made to bring them together.

William Bok is a brother of Edward Bok of this city, and his wife was the youngest sister of the late Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage performed the marriage ceremony, which was witnessed by a number of well-known literary people, including Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Anna Katherine Green, Will Carleton, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Isabelle Mallon, ("Bab,") and also Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher. After their separation Mr. Bok went to live in Flatbush, and Mrs. Bok returned to the home of her sister, Miss Maria Whittemore of 259 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, where the marriage had taken place.

Mr. Bok is thirty-six years old. His wife is considerably younger. Miss Whittemore before her marriage taught in one of the public schools of Brooklyn. She refused to make a statement for publication yesterday, and said she would not do so until after she had consulted counsel.

Found Her Father Dead.

Driven to despair by the belief that he was a burden to his family, Joseph M. Parker, eighty-five years old, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself. For some years the old man, too feeble to do any work, lived with his daughter, Mrs. J. Reed, at 808 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. She discovered him hanging by a piece of clothes line which was fastened to the door knob when she went to call him to breakfast.

KANSAS BANKER ARRESTED.

President Canterbury of ahe Hutchinson National in Custody—Banks Consolidate.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 24.—Samuel P. Canterbury, President of the Bank of Hutchinson, which failed recently, was arrested to-day charged with receiving money when the bank was insolvent. Bookkeeper Metz was also arrested. The Metropolitan National Bank of Kansas City, which was absorbed to-day by the National Bank of Commerce, was a large stockholder, and principal unsecured creditor of the Bank of Hutchinson. President Canterbury came here a year ago with backing from the Metropolitan, and attributes the failure of his bank to the withholding of promised support by the Metropolitan.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24.—The consolidation of the National Bank of Commerce and the Metropolitan National Bank, with a combined list of deposits of nearly $10,000,000, became a matter of fact this morning, when the Bank of Commerce took up the business of both concerns.

J. K. Burnham, former President of the Metropolitan National, will become one of the Directors of the National Bank of Commerce and J. G. Stream, cashier of the Metropolitan, will be one of the active managing officers.

The consolidation is announced as a development of Controller Eckels's policy looking to a reduction of the weaker National banks. The terms of the deal are not made known, but it is stated that the National Bank of Commerce pays something in the neighborhood of $40,000 for the good-will of the Metropolitan National.

BANK WRECKER JOHNSON TALKS

Will Plead Guilty and Accept His Punishment in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24.—John Johnson, wrecker of the Logansport Bank, who is in jail in this city, was asked to-day if he had been preparing for years for the failure, and if he had put away a large sum of money, as alleged. "Whatever the facts are," Johnson replied, "will appear when I am taken before Judge Baker. Whatever else may be said, I can say that never in my life have I had other than honest motives and an honest heart. It is true I have made mistakes. We all make them. I had no dishonest purpose, and now that I have done one wrong, is it not better for me to accept punishment and sentence of court, bear up, and try to right this wrong? Should not my friends lend me strength by their sympathy? I think I am doing right in following the course of pleading guilty and taking punishment."

Johnson says he lost no money in speculations. He does not specifically say whether he lost it all. His wife asked permission to occupy a cell in jail with him. This was denied her. The Federal Grand Jury will indict Johnson, and the probabilities are he will plead guilty and be sent to the Columbus Penitentiary before the week ends.

MISSOURI BANK WRECKER FREE.

Cashier Satterley's Institution Owed $2,000,000 When It Failed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 24.—Elmer C. Sattley, who last year began a four years' sentence in the State penitentiary for illegal banking, as cashier of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, which failed in 1893, owing depositors over $2,000,000, was pardoned by Gov. Stephens last night, and left for Chicago in company with his brother. He will go to Los Angeles, Cal., where his wife is said to be dying.

THE ACKLAN DIVORCE BILL.

Delaware's House Finally Passes It—Unhappy Marriage of Ex-Judge Crocker's Daughter Recalled.

DOVER, Del., May 24.—The House of Representatives this afternoon, by a vote of 8 to 6, passed the bill divorcing Mrs. Laura Crocker Acklan from her husband, William H. Acklan of Washington. The bill recently passed the Senate.

The divorcee is a daughter of ex-Judge Crocker of Cleveland. She was married to Mr. Acklan last June, and accompanied her husband to Europe. Soon afterward they separated, and in March of this year Mrs. Acklan came to Delaware, with the intention of taking up a residence here in order to apply for a divorce. It was not long before the application was made, and out of it grew sensational charges against the members of the Legislature in their failure to pass it. It was charged that it could have been passed had those interested put up sufficient money.

Mrs. Acklan appeared before the committee and said it was her intention to make Wilmington her permanent home. She testified that while in Europe her husband treated her with cruelty and brutality, at one time throwing her over a chair. She further said that owing to the publicity given the case she could not possibly return to Cleveland or Washington to face former friends.

INDICT CONGRESSMAN STEVENS.

Grand Jury at St. Paul Finds for an Overdraft of $2,200.

ST. PAUL, May 24.—The Grand Jury this afternoon returned an indictment against Congressman F. C. Stevens, charging him with an overdraft of $2,200 in his account with the Minnesota Savings Bank at the time when he was a Trustee and Acting President of the bank.

According to the receivers of the bank, the books show that Mr. Stevens at the time of the overdraft was a creditor of the bank for $2,350 as attorneys' fees, and there are also two cash credits of $1,000 each for 1892 and 1893. The receivers also explain that the technical overdraft was repaid within one month of the time when called to Mr. Stevens's attention.

Mr. Stevens, through his attorneys, will demand an immediate trial. Another indictment was also returned against W. F. Bickel on the charge of grand larceny for an overdraft.

BOY KILLED IN THE STREET.

His Skull Was Fractured by the Pole of a Wagon.

Isador Brookspein, ten years old, of 127 Columbia Street, was killed yesterday afternoon at Houston and Second Streets by a furniture wagon driven by Michael Hoffman of 15 East Houston Street. He was playing cat with a dozen other boys when the wagon came along. The driver saw them, and turned his horses aside. But the boy, with a sudden jump, ran directly against one of the horses, and the frightened animal, in jumping aside, carried the pole of the wagon with him. The child was struck in the head. In another minute, as a policeman held him in his arms, he died. His skull was crushed in.

The Union Market Station House is only a few steps from where the accident occurred, and there the child's body was taken. Hoffman was arrested. He wept as he stood beside the lifeless form, saying over and over again that he was not at fault. The streets were crowded, and fifty people saw the accident. Many went to the station to tell how it had occurred, and to say that the driver was not to blame. He was locked up to await the action of the Coroner.

Conference of Workingmen.

The conference of workingmen, under the auspices of the Labor and Social Reform Committee of the Citizens' Union, will be held in Room 22 of the Cooper Union tonight. Admission will be by ticket, 400 of which have been distributed. Tickets may be obtained to-day on application to Edward Thimme, Secretary of the committee, who will be on duty at the headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, during the day.

Vocal Concerts in the Park.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday Director Frank Damrosch of the People's Choral Union appeared and asked for permission to hold vocal concerts in Central Park during the coming Summer. He said that from 700 to 1,000 persons would sing at each concert. It is probable that all the requests made will be complied with.

For Nervous Exhaustion

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. A. L. Turner, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system, I know of nothing equal to it."

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION

The Extensive Collection of Charles W. Frederickson for Sale Under the Hammer.

CHAUCER, 1598, FETCHED $340

The Library Contains an Almost Unique Collection of Shelley's Works, and Includes Many Valuable Manuscripts and Autographs—Many Dealers Attracted.

The sale at auction of the library of Charles W. Frederickson, who died Jan. 29 last, was begun yesterday at Bangs & Co.'s auction rooms. Many dealers were in attendance. The library is in some respects the most remarkable ever offered in America. It illustrates to a splendid degree the effectiveness and use of pursuing one aim. Mr. Frederickson concentrated his mind on Shelley. As a result he had, perhaps, the most valuable and unique collection of the works of Shelley and Shelleyana in this country.

It contains not only all the works of the poet in first editions in splendid condition, but in many instances duplicates, and in some cases unique copies. The collection numbers upward of 2,000 volumes, pamphlets, &c., relating to the poet. Although the library is best known for its collection of Shelley, it is rich in many other first editions. It contains also a large and valuable collection of autographs. There are over sixty letters of Shelley's, ranging from brief business notes to a six-page letter.

Among the miscellaneous autographs of importance is a letter from Lord Byron to Capt. Roberts, dated July 14, 1822, offering the yacht Bolivar for service in searching for Shelley's body. Among the number of original manuscripts in the collection is Bryant's "The Death of the Flowers," Byron's poem to "Mrs. M. C.," and Keats's poem, "I Stood Tip-toe on a Little Hill:"

Some valuable editions were disposed of at yesterday's sale, although the cream of the collection has not yet been reached. Probably the most interesting volume of the lot, and the one that brought by far the highest price, was an edition of Geoffrey Chaucer's Works, published in 1598. On the title page, with a list of the contents, is printed "The Works of Our Ancient and Learned English Poet Geoffrey Chaucer." It was printed in London by Adam Islip "at the Charges of Bonham Norton." On a blank page in the back of the book is written in Charles Lamb's handwriting Lydgate's translation of Boccaccio's poem on "The Fall of Princess Canace." After some spirited bidding it was bought by Charles Scribner's Sons for $340. The bidders present applauded the sale.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. purchased for $130 a copy of Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." It contained a note in Byron's handwriting, he expressing his regret at having written the book.

The following is a list of the more important books disposed of, with the prices realized:

Bewick, Thomas, "History of British Birds," first edition, two volumes, octavo, green levant morocco, gilt edges, Newcastle, 1797-1804, $11.

"The Decameron of Giovanni Boccaccio," (Il Boccaccio,) now first completely done into English the stories which it has hitherto been the custom to censure, emasculate, or omit altogether, and which are now presented in their entirety, printed for private subscription and private circulation only, only 200 printed, quarto, vellum, gilt, London, 1887, $8.

Book Prices Current, a record of the prices at which books have been sold at auction from December, 1886, to November, 1895, volumes 1 to 9, 9 volumes, octavo, London, 1888-1896, $55.80.

Bourne, A. V., Poematia, Latine, partim reddita, partim scripta, post octavo, half morocco, Londini, 1750, William Cowper's copy, with his autograph on title, $10. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Breton, Nicholas, Cornu-copiae, Pasquil's Night Cap; or, Antidot for the Head-ache, small quarto, polished calf, by F. Bedford, London, printed for Thomas Thorp, 1612, upper margin of title repaired, $21.

Byron (Lord,) English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. Third edition. With MS. Notes by Byron. Diodati, Geneva, July 4, 1816: "The greater part of this satire I most sincerely wish had never been written; not only on account of the injustice of much of the critical and some of the personal part of it, but the tone and temper are such as I cannot approve."—Bryon. In same volume, Religio Clerici, First and Second Epistles; Probationary Odes for the Laureateship. 1 vol. 8vo, half calf. $130. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Byron, Lord. Finden's "Illustrations to the Life and Works of Lord Byron," with descriptions by W. Brockedon. 150 highly finished engravings from drawings by Turner, Stanfield, Calcott, Robert, &c. Large paper, india proofs, brilliant impressions. Three volumes, 4to, half morocco gilt, gilt edges; London, 1833, $24.

Camden, William. "Remains Concerning Britain: Their Languages, Names, Proverbs, Poesies, Epitaphs, &c." Seventh edition. Fine portrait by White. Small 8vo, calf, rebacked. London, 1674. Gray, the poet's copy, with his autograph "Tho: Gray." on title page; $20. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Catalogue. Locker-Lampson, Frederick. The Rowfant Library. A Catalogue of the Printed Books, Manuscripts, Autograph Letters, Drawings, and Pictures collected by Frederick Locker-Lampson. With an etched frontispiece by George Cruikshank. Large paper. Very scarce; only 150 copies printed for sale; London, 1886. $15.50.

Chaucer, Geffrey. The Works of our Ancient and Learned English Poet, and Lidcient and Learned English Poet, and Lidgate's Story of Thebes. Speght's Edition, folio; black letter; good copy; folio, old calf. London, 1598, $340. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The sale will continue daily until Friday, when the autograph letters and manuscripts will be offered.

JRESIDENT THOMSON HOPEFUL.

Favorably Impressed by His Tour over the Pennsylvania's Lines.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—President Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has returned from an inspection trip over the lines between Philadelphia and Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Company's lines west of the latter city. In an interview to-day with a reporter for The Associated Press Mr. Thomson said:

"I am very much pleased with the general condition of the property, notwithstanding the enforced economies of the past eight or nine months. My time was principally devoted to an actual inspection of the property, and I did not, therefore, have as much opportunity to meet representatives of important business interests as I would have desired. However, from those I did see, I learned that the volume of business had not as yet increased, but there is a decidedly more hopeful feeling. In the Cities of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Indianapolis, and Chicago I found that the tendency toward improvement is strong. The universal opinion in the West is that the crops of the coming season will be unusually heavy. Altogether, I come back with the feeling that the time is not far distant when we will see a decided improvement in railroad traffic. If it is possible to obtain some favorable legislation at the hands of Congress which will enable railroad managers to feel more confident in the future, I have no doubt that additional expenditures by the railroads will contribute very largely toward the restoration of good times."

"Is the Pennsylvania Railroad contemplating any extensions or improvements?"

"Up to this time we

WANAMAKER'S

BROADWAY; FOURTH AVE; NINTH & TENTH STS.

RIBBONS---A GREAT EVENT

Ribbon men, makers and dealers, visited our store yesterday. The news of the day brought them to see the Ribbons. And their verdict was that such a show had never before been made in New York.

Ribbons by miles—the calculation is that many more than one hundred miles of Ribbons were collected for this sale.

Ribbons of every color, all widths, for all uses. And the prices! Bargains, all.

Narrow satin Baby Ribbons
Prices by the piece of 10 yds.
No. 1, 12c No. 1 1-2, 22c.

Picot edge Ribbons
10c the piece of 10 yds.

Taffeta Ribbons—prices by the yard.
No. 22, 10c No. 30, 15c No. 30, 18c
No. 60, 22

Satin and Gros-grain Ribbons—by the yard.
No. 5, 3c No. 12, 9c No. 40, 15c
No. 7, 5c No. 16, 10c No. 60, 16c
No. 9, 7c No. 22, 12c No. 80, 18c

Moire Taffeta Ribbon—by the yard.
No. 30, 18c No. 50, 22c

Fancy Ribbons, 20c and 25c the yard.

Black double-face satin Ribbons—by the yd.
No. 7, 8c No. 16 17c No. 40, 28c
No. 9, 12c No. 22, 20c No. 50, 30c
No. 12, 14c No. 30, 23c No. 60, 35c

Double-faced satin Ribbons, in colors
By the yard.
No. 22, 25c No. 40, 32c No. 60, 35c

Velvet Ribbons—by the Yard.
No. 2, 6c No. 5, 10c No. 12, 18c
No. 3, 7c No. 7, 12c No. 16, 22c
No. 4, 8c No. 9, 15c No. 22, 30c
No. 30, 35c

PARLOR AND LIBRARY TABLES

New, elegant—from the best maker. Your choice at less a piece than they would have cost us by the hundred less than thirty days ago. Prices, $2.75 to $15.50; values $4.25 to $23.50.

Quartered oak or mahogany finish, fancy shaped top 18x24 in., shelves below, $2.75.
Quartered oak or mahogany finish, fancy shaped top, 24x24 in., carved sides, French legs, shelf below, $4.25.
Mahogany finish, fancy top, 24x36 in., large drawer. French legs, shelf below, $5.
Mahogany finish, fancy shaped top 24x36 in., shelf below, fancy spindled legs, $6.50.
Solid mahogany, fancy shaped top 28x28 in., carved sides, French legs, shelf below, $5.25.
Mahogany finish, shaped top 24x20 in., French bevel plate mirror 12x16 in., supported by brass standard, $7.50.
Quartered oak, fancy shaped top 26x40 in., shelf below, fancy carved sides, 2 drawers, $12.50.

CHINA TABLE WARE

France, Bohemia, England. Limoges, Carlsbad, Staffordshire. They are all represented in the China Dinner Ware offered yesterday and continued to-day. Principal among them all are the Havilands. We are introducing the Havilands to many homes. America gave the Havilands to France and in return France graces your dinner table and protects your purse.

DINNER SETS
$22, reduced from $32—10 Sets, Haviland & Co., Marseilles shape, 114 pieces, flower decorations, gold on handles.
$16, reduced from $25—10 Sets, Charles Field Haviland, 100 pieces, flower decorations, gold on handles.
$5—30 Sets, English porcelain, 100 pieces, underglaze print.
$25, value $38—12 Sets, Theodore Haviland, 114 pieces, handsomely embossed flower decorations, gold on handles.
$20, value $35—9 Sets, Theodore Haviland, 113 pieces, flower decorations, gold on handles.
$12.50, value $20—10 Sets, English Porcelain, 114 pieces, underglaze border decorations, gold on all pieces.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BOOTH-TUCKER ON TRIAL

Judge Newburger and a Jury in General Sessions Considering Salvation Army Methods.

BARRACKS' NOISES A NUISANCE

Phineas C. Smith and Others Denounce the Music as Discordant and the Songs as Vulgar—The Headquarters Termed a Disorderly House.

The evidence given in the trial of Commander Booth-Tucker before Judge Newburger and a jury in Part II. of General Sessions yesterday for keeping a disorderly house at the Salvation Army Barracks in West Fourteenth Street was the cause of considerable merriment in the courtroom, and several times the Judge rapped sternly for order. But, notwithstanding the judicial solemnity, it was apparent that the Court was as much amused as any of the spectators.

Commander Booth-Tucker and several of his staff were in full uniform. Assistant District Attorney Welch represented the people, and ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall appeared for the defendant. The charge was made on the complaint of Phineas C. Smith of 131 West Thirteenth Street, who said the noises at the barracks disturbed the peace of the community, and that from April 10 till the filing of the indictment the Commander kept a disorderly house. Mr. Welch opened the case by explaining to the jury that they were not considering any method of conducting religious service, but whether the defendant had disturbed the peace of the neighborhood.

Mr. Hall maintained, if there was any nuisance, it must be a private one, and the remedy lay in an injunction and suit for damages and not in criminal prosecution.

Phineas C. Smith, called to the stand, said he went into the army auditorium at 10 o'clock on the night of April 10 and saw 1,700 persons there. The audience stamped their feet, clapped their hands, shouted, and sang. The Salvationists played cornets, trombones, and tambourines. It was not music; it was a discordant outburst. On another occasion the noise was kept up for two days, and the building was placarded with signs announcing, "Two Nights with God; Grand Hallelujah Eye-Opener" and a "Dedication of the Heavenly Babe, Herbert Booth Lincoln Tucker."

On cross-examination the witness said he had described the songs sung as "vulgar airs." The airs were "We'll Never Get Drunk Any More," "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," "Three Little Girls in Blue," and "Down in Paradise Alley." He considered them especially vulgar when sung at a religious meeting. Witness said no tenants had left the houses near the barracks. When Mr. Hall asked him if he objected to the announcement "The Devil Will be Burned," Mr. Smith replied that he had no particular love for the devil. Passing wagons or other religious services did not disturb witness. Since the complaint was made there was a great abatement of the noise.

Policeman Arthur E. Voorhies told the Court the band played three times on the night of April 13, between the hours of midnight and 1 o'clock. George S. Ayer of 120 West Thirteenth Street and Robert H. Foot of 113 West Thirteenth Street also gave evidence of the noise and "music." Foot said he often attended the meetings, as they afforded him the same amusement as a dime museum would. "A man," he said, "gets overcome and yells for two or three minutes, and then another takes his place." Other witnesses were examined, including a woman, who said her boarders had threatened to leave her on account of the noise.

At 4 o'clock the court adjourned. The trial will be resumed this morning.

Hosea Leech of Troy Insane.

SARATOGA, May 24.—Hosea Leech of Troy, N. Y., whose erratic conduct here for several days demanded the attention of the police, was to-day pronounced insane by the examining physicians. He will be taken to the Poughkeepsie Institution for the Insane. Financial losses and illness are supposed to have driven him insane. He is seventy-two years old, and is the uncle of the Rev. Dr. S. V. Leech of Crawfordsville, Ind.

A Druggist Dead in His Store.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 24.—F. M. Bailey, a druggist, was found dead in his store this morning. On the prescription desk was found a pestle containing cyanide of potassium. There is a supposition that Mr. Bailey, while at work upon a prescription was overcome by the fumes. He recently came here from New York City.

NO RIGHT TO DEAL IN STOCKS.

The Supreme Court Makes an Important Decision Affecting National Bank Transactions.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The questions whether the statutes relating to National banks, prohibiting them from purchasing or subscribing to the stock of another corporation, and whether the want of authority can be urged by the bank to defeat an attempt to enforce against it the liability of a stockholder, were passed on by the Supreme Court to-day in the case of the California National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. Nat Kennedy. The California National Bank of San Diego held 900 shares of stock of the California Savings Bank, the former having suspended on Nov. 12, 1891, and the latter Dec. 29, 1891.

The Superior Court of San Diego County held that the National bank was responsible to the creditors of the savings bank to the amount of $18,507, the former making the defense indicated.

The Supreme Court holds that a National bank has no right to deal in stocks, although it may accept them as securities, and that it may plead its want of power as defense in a case like the one in question. The transaction in the stock of the savings bank is held to have been void, and the judgment of the Supreme Court of California against the National bank is reversed.

TO VISIT PHILADELPHIA AGAIN.

The President Has Decided to Accept the Invitation of Quaker City Business Men.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President has decided to accept the invitation of the business men of Philadelphia and to visit that city on June 2 to attend the opening of the Commercial Museum and other functions that have been arranged for that date. Whether Mrs. McKinley will accompany him is not settled, but some members of the Cabinet and some foreign Ministers will certainly be in the party.

The President and party will leave Washington at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, June 2, arriving in Philadelphia at 11:25. At the Academy of Music he will respond to a greeting, and will also make some remarks upon opening the museum and upon visiting the School of Industrial Arts. He has also promised to attend a banquet at night at the Bourse. The President expects to return to Washington early Thursday morning.

Harry H. Kennedy Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President has pardoned, in order to restore his citizenship, Harry H. Kennedy, sentenced in Pennsylvania to ten years' imprisonment for misapplication of National bank funds. Kennedy was sentenced in 1891, and President Cleveland commuted his sentence to seven years imprisonment, with deductions for good behavior.

ROSAM IN DESTRUCTIVE MOOD.

Broke Mrs. Kish's Windows and Would Have Fired Her House.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 24.—John Rosam last night, without apparent reason, wrecked every window in the house of Mrs. Rosa Kish on Catherine Street and then tried to fire the building. Mrs. Kish had just moved into a new house she had built.

Last night after midnight she was awakened by the crash of falling glass. Crash after crash followed. Her shrieks aroused the neighbors. They found Rosam with a lot of stones in front of him, which he was hurling through the windows of the house. Not until the supply of missiles gave out did he stop, and then every window light that could be seen from the street had been shattered.

When he found that there was no more windows to demolish Rosam turned his thoughts to fire, and had he not been restrained he would have fired the house. Rosam escaped.

A Columbus Hotel Corporation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 24.—The Great Southern Hotel Company, formed to operate the new hotel of that name, which occupies the entire space bounded by High, Pearl, Main, and Court Streets, and contains the Great Southern Theatre, was incorporated to-day with a capital of $100,000 by J. P. Bliss, John G. Reinhard, Frank J. Reinhard, George J. Hoster, Nicholas Schlee, Ralph Lazarus, Isaac Eberly, W. H. Williams, and John W. Lee. The hotel will be managed by Mr. Lee, late of the Victoria, at Chicago. It will open about Aug. 1.

FOR CONGRESS TO DECIDE

War Department Should Not Issue Licenses for Religious Chapels on Military Reservations.

WEST POINT IN QUESTION

Attorney General Advises the Secretary of War to Revoke the License Granted to Archbishop Corrigan for a Roman Catholic Chapel at that Post.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In response to an application by Secretary Alger, the Attorney General has rendered an opinion as to the power of the War Department to issue licenses for the erection of religious chapels on military reservations. The opinion was called forth by an application for a license for the erection at West Point of a Roman Catholic chapel.

Secretary Lamont issued such a license to Archbishop Corrigan, but this was revoked by Secretary Alger on April 2, and a new license granted in its place. The Attorney General, in his opinion, made public to-day, enters into an analysis of all the laws which can be regarded as having the slightest bearing on the subject, with the result that only one—the act of July 22, 1892, relative to leasing unused Government property—is found to have any application whatever, and that act limits the life of a lease to five years. He says:

"It is not necessary to determine the character of estate which can be created under this section, whether one strictly at will and revocable by both parties, or whether in the nature of an estate upon condition. It seems certain that permanence of right is forbidden by it; and hence it would seem that an occupation which contemplates permanency or contemplates duration longer than five years, is forbidden by it. A church edifice would seem to contemplate such occupation. In the instance in case the character of the structure which is desired to be erected certainly does. As a structure—with integrity preserved—it cannot be removed upon revocation or at the end of the term.

"It is proposed that the church shall be the property of the Government. The reverend gentleman who makes the offer says: 'If this permission be granted, I propose to build a neat stone chapel, to cost about $20,000, the money to be provided by me and the plans of the building to be submitted to the Superintendent of the Military Academy for his approval or modification. On its completion the chapel will be handed over to the United States Government, for use in perpetuity of the Roman Catholics who may reside at West Point.'

An Impossible Condition.

"This condition cannot be complied with. It is very clear that the Secretary of War has no power to accept a donation of property for the Government—certainly not to accept it with the limitation proposed—its use in perpetuity to Roman Catholics.

The action of Secretary Lamont did not respond to the offer—maybe excluded it. Nevertheless, there are serious objections to it. It gives, not a lease having a specified duration, but a license without limitation of time.

"It is provided by the license that the chapel will be erected and maintained at the cost of the licensee and his successors and used for the religious worship of the Roman Catholics at West Point. During construction and thereafter the chapel shall be in the local custody of the Rev. C. G. O'Keefe, rector, and his successors, under the general military control and supervision of the United States Military Academy. The site for the chapel and its dimensions will be designated by the Superintendent, and before any work of building construction is commenced the plans and specifications of the structure will be submitted to and receive his approval, and he will also assure himself that funds adequate to the completion of the chapel are available. In case of revocation of this license, the building will be removed within sixty days, and any sum which may have to be expended in putting any premises or property hereby authorized to be occupied or used in as good condition for use by the United States as it is at this date shall be repaid by said the Right Rev. M. A. Corrigan or his successors, Archbishops of the Archdiocese of New York, on demand.'

"By order of 2d April, 1897, the license was revoked and another granted by you, which has the same general provisions, but specifically requires the chapel to be of stone and of dimensions indicated upon a blue-print plan attached to the license and made a part of it. By this the dimensions of the chapel will be 37 feet wide in its narrowest part, 58 feet at its widest part, with a length of over 75 feet. It is to be removed within six months after notice of revocation.

Go Beyond the Statute.

"That these licenses transcend the statute is plain. The statute provides for a definite term, with a power of even revoking that. The licenses provide for no term, and really commit the Government to a practical perpetuity. It would be idle to deny this—idle to deny that you do not expect to exercise, nor is it expected that you will exercise, the power of revocation, except in emergency. Indeed, a contention not without some authority could be raised that you could not. At any rate, the Government would find itself embarrassed, either to endure a perpetuity of right in the licenses or exercise an invidious power.

"The license should, therefore, be revoked and the petitioner remitted to Congress."

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Both Houses Adjourn on the Announcement of the Death of Senator Earle of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Some of the members of the minority were prepared, when the House met to-day, to attempt to force consideration of the Senate Cuban belligerency resolution in the face of the proclaimed intention of the Republican leaders not to allow action for the present, and despite the protest of the South Carolina members, who desired immediately to announce the death of Senator Earle, an announcement which would be followed immediately by an adjournment.

During the reading of the journal, the Cuban enthusiasts yielded to the solicitations of the South Carolina delegation. The only incident of the session was a brief continuation of Mr. Simpson's fight against the Speaker.

As soon as the journal had been read he objected to a line in the journal which recorded that a private pension bill had been referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, on the ground that no such committee existed.

"I want the journal to show the truth," said he, "and I move to strike out that line."

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) and Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) pointed out that the rules provided for references, and such references were always made pending the appointment of committees.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Simpson's motion was in order.

The House promptly voted down Mr. Simpson's motion—89 to 81—and approved the journal—92 to 18. Thereupon Mr. Elliott (Dem., S. C.,) was recognized, and announced the death of Senator Earle, which, he said, occurred in circumstances almost tragic in their nature.

Later Mr. Elliott said he would ask the House to fix a day when suitable tribute could be paid to Senator Earle's memory. He then offered the customary resolutions, which were adopted. At 12:15 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourning until Thursday.

In the Senate the announcement of Mr. Earle's death was made by Senator Tillman. The Senate immediately adjourned until to-morrow.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Agreement Respecting It Between the House and Senate Conferrees.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The conferrees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill have agreed. The most important amendment to the bill was that revoking the order of President Cleveland of Feb. 22, 1897, setting apart 21,000,000 acres of lands as forest reservations. The Senate amendment has been modified by providing that the President may modify or revoke the proclamation, and it is provided that the lands embraced in the reservations, not disposed of before March 1, 1898, shall be subject to the operations of the order of Feb. 22, or modifications thereof by the President. The general provisions for the government of the forest reservations are retained as provided in the Senate amendments. A provision is inserted allowing settlers in reservations to take other lands in the public domain.

The appropriation for Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, is reduced to $10,000.

The appropriation for a Government exhibit at the Omaha Exposition is left at $200,000, the $75,000 increase of the Senate being stricken out.

The amendment for investigation of sugar production remains in the bill.

The appropriation for the improvement of the Lower Mississippi River is increased to $2,933,333, and is made immediately available, work to be done by contract or otherwise, in the discretion of the Secretary of War. The net reduction from the Senate amendments is $500,000. The total of the bill as agreed to is $53,622,651.

Elaborate Wedding Gifts In Sterling Silver.

Intending purchasers of gifts for approaching Weddings who are looking for really Valuable Silverware are invited to visit our showrooms and examine an unusually important display of Tea and Dinner Services, Candelabra, Chests of Forks and Spoons, Punch Bowls, Centre Pieces, &c.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,
Silversmiths,
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE.

END OF L. E. PARSONS'S SUIT.

Supreme Court Decides that the President Could Remove Him Before His Term Expired.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day, Justice Peckham handed down the opinion of the court in the case of L. E. Parsons, late District Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, appealed from the Court of Claims. The decision was averse to Parsons's claim that he was entitled under Section 769 of the Revised Statutes to hold his office for four years, notwithstanding the President's order of removal. Justice Peckham said that, while the appointment was for four years, it might be terminated earlier at the discretion of the President. The judgment of the Court of Claims was affirmed.

The determination of this case has been looked forward to with interest because of its possible effect upon the removal of office holders incident to the change of administration. Parsons was removed from the office of United States District Attorney in Alabama in 1893, having been appointed in 1890. He wrote a letter to the President, refusing to surrender the place, on the ground that, as he had been appointed for a term of four years, the President had no right to remove him before the expiration of that time. He has fought the case through the various Federal courts on this theory, losing in the lower courts, as he did to-day in the Supreme Court. Parsons has, however, not been in possession of the office during the contest. On the day that he was removed, Emmet O'Neil was appointed to succeed him, and to him Parsons surrendered the office after an order was issued to him by the Circuit Court to do so.

ROMEYN'S SENTENCE REMITTED

The President Responds Favorably to Appeal for Clemency—Capt. Romeyn Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President has remitted the sentence of dismissal imposed by court-martial on Capt. Romeyn, Fifth Infantry, who, after a sensational trial, was convicted recently of assault on Lieut. O'Brien of the same regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga. In view of the fact that Capt. Romeyn will retire by operation of law on June 1, the President believes that the ends of justice will be secured by his severe reprimand.

The indorsement of the President in the case is as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, May 24.

"The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Capt. Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry, are approved, but, upon the recommendation of a majority of the members of the court-martial, and in consideration of his long and honorable service, of his wound received in battle, of the medal of honor held by him for most distinguished gallantry in action, of the fact that he will by operation of law be retired for age (sixty-four years) on the first day of June next, and of his appeal to the Executive for clemency, the sentence awarded by the court is remitted. In doing so, however, I cannot fail to express my condemnation of the conduct of which Capt. Romeyn has been found guilty, and regret that he failed upon the occasion to control his temper in a manner becoming his service and his age.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

BROOKE TO BE MAJOR GENERAL.

His Nomination Probably Will Be Made To-day—Other Promotions.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The nomination to-day of Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Missouri, to be a Major General, was prevented by the early adjournment of the Senate. It is expected it will be made to-morrow.

Within a day or two following, the nominations of the Colonels to be Brigadier Generals will be sent to the Senate. There will be four of these, although there will be only three apparent vacancies on Gen. Brooke's confirmation. This is accounted for by the decision of the Secretary of War to promote Col. John K. Mizner of the Tenth Cavalry, stationed at St. Paul, to be a Brigadier General and then retire him immediately. Col. Mizner at present is on leave of absence.

It is the present understanding that the three Colonels beside Mizner who will be promoted to Brigadier Generals are Col. Henry C. Merriam, stationed in Texas, and first on the list of Colonels of infantry and also first in relative rank; Col. James F. Wade, Fifth Cavalry, stationed at San Francisco, first in lineal rank in the cavalry and fourth in relative rank; Col. William M. Graham, Fifth Artillery, first in lineal rank in his arm of the service and fifteenth in relative rank. This list, of course, is subject to change.

The promotions and retirements necessarily will result in some important changes in the commands of the army departments, but these cannot be forecasted at this time.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York.—Multzeskill—P. S. Miller; Pleasantville—T. B. Pierce.
New Jersey.—Leonardville—E. W. Leonard.

Old-Fashioned German Beer.

Popular taste, like fashion, shows a pronounced tendency nowadays to return to the good old customs and enjoyments of our forefathers. This is particularly noticeable among consumers of lager beer, who, as a class, are showing a preference, akin to an affection, for the old-fashioned German brewing. To gratify this growing demand Beadleston & Woerz of New York, one of the largest breweries in the United States, have just introduced a new brand, called Imperial German Brew, in which, by their strict adherence to Malt and Hops, exclusively, for the ingredients, the purity, flavor, color, and body of the old-fashioned lager beer is reproduced to a degree of perfection that makes it identical with the product of fifty years ago. For the purpose of giving an immediate opportunity to persons desiring to try it, Beadleston & Woerz will deliver it direct from the brewery, 201 West 10th St., N. Y.—Advt.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Four Supreme Court Decisions Rendered Yesterday Interpreting the Inter-State Commerce Law.

THE INTENT OF CONGRESS

The Court Holds that for the Same Service the Charge Must Be Equal—Commission Has No Power to Fix Rates—No Decision in Nebraska a Case.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—An important decision interpreting the inter-State commerce law was made by the Supreme Court to-day in the case of C. S. Wight, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States, from the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The case grew out of the competition between the Pan Handle and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads for the beer-carrying business of F. H. Bruening, a wholesale beer dealer of Pittsburg, who purchased his beer by the carload from Cincinnati. The rates charged by both roads for beer was 15 cents per 100 pounds between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. The Pan Handle Road had a side track at Bruening's place of business, so that it could unload shipments into his premises, while it cost him 3½ cents per hundred to haul the goods from the Baltimore and Ohio station. To secure the business, the Baltimore and Ohio made an arrangement to deliver the goods to Bruening's warehouse, and afterward Bruening offered to do the hauling himself for 3½ cents per hundred, paying the railroad 15 cents per hundred for freight, and presenting a monthly bill for 3½ cents per hundredweight to the railroad company, which was paid. Henry Wolf, another dealer, paid the same freight rates, and also paid for his hauling, the distance being nearly as great as Mr. Bruening's goods were hauled.

Complaint was made that the arrangement was in violation of Section 2 of the Inter-State Commerce act, prohibiting rebates, drawbacks, &c., and the First Circuit Court, and to-day the Supreme Court, sustained the contention. Justice Brewer said that while the question was submitted to a jury in the Circuit Court, it was one of law rather than of fact. It was contended by the railroad company that it was necessary to offer the inducement to Mr. Bruening to get his business, but not to Mr. Wolf, because he would have to do carting with every line he patronized, but the court did not sustain this contention. The law, said Justice Brewer, was designed to compel every carrier to give equal rights to all shippers over its road, and to forbid it by any device to enforce higher charges against one than another.

It was contended also that the section was not intended to prohibit a carrier from rendering more service to one shipper than another for the same charge, but that for the same service the charge should be equal, but the court holds that the practical effect in this case was to charge one man 15 cents and another 11½ for the same service, and that there was a discrimination.

Question of Power to Fix Rates.

A decision was also rendered in the Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Texas Pacific case. Here various railroads were concerned, and the case was originally instituted by the freight bureaus of Chicago and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. The question involved was whether Congress intended to confer upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to fix rates. The opinion was rendered by Justice Brewer. The gist of the opinion is found in the following paragraph: "Under the Inter-State Commerce act the commission has no power to prescribe the tariff of rates which shall control in the future, and therefore cannot invoke a judgment in mandamus from the courts to enforce any such tariff by it prescribed."

Justice Brewer continued: "Has the commission no functions to perform in respect to matter of rates? Unquestionably it has, and most important duties in respect to this matter. It is charged with the general duty of inquiring as to the management of the business of railroad companies, and has the right to compel full and complete information as to the matter in which such companies are transacting their business. And with this information it is charged with the duty of seeing that there is no violation of the long and short haul clause; that there is no discrimination between individual shippers, and that nothing is done by rebate or otherwise to give preference to one against another; that no undue preference is given to one place against another, but that in all things that equality of right which is the great purpose of the Inter-State Commerce act shall be secured to shippers."

Further on Judge Brewer said: "It is not to be supposed that Congress would ever authorize an administrative body to establish rates without inquiry and examination; to evolve, as it were, out of its own consciousness a satisfactory solution of the difficult problem of just and reasonable rates for all the various roads in the country. And, if it had intended to grant the power to establish rates, it would have said so in unmistakable terms. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the commission is not limited in its inquiry and action to cases in which a formal complaint has been made, but that under Section 13 it may institute inquiry on its own motion in the same manner and to the same effect as though complaint had been made."

What Congress Did Not Intend.

Attention is also called to the fact that the law grants no power even to fix a maximum or a minimum rate, and the conclusion is drawn that, as Congress did not give the express power to the commission, it did not intend to secure the same result indirectly by empowering that tribunal to determine what in reference to the past was reasonable and just, whether as maximum, minimum, or absolute, and then enable it to obtain from the courts a peremptory order that in the future the railroad companies should follow the rates thus determined to have been in the past reasonable and just.

The opinion was rendered on questions certified by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. There was no prepared opinion in the Florida case, the conclusions being the same as in the above. Justice Harlan dissented in both cases.

An Iowa Shipper Loses His Case.

Another case decided, involving the Inter-State commerce law, was that of E. M. Parsons vs. the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, in which Parsons, an Iowa shipper, sued for $1,550, on account of alleged discriminations in freights on corn and oats between Iowa and Nebraska points to the Eastern seaboard. The company in 1887 charged 21 cents per 100 pounds from Iowa to Chicago, and 11 cents from Nebraska to Chicago, on goods bound for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and Parsons, claiming that the value of corn and oats at Chicago was the seaboard price less the freights, attempted to recover 10 cents per 100 pounds on 241,710 pounds. The court, in the judgment given by Justice Brewer, sustains the Circuit Court of Appeals, which decided in favor of the railroad company. Justice Brewer said that there was no averment that the rates were unreasonable; that Parsons is not seeking to recover money inequitably taken from him, but on account of the wrongful conduct of the company.

The action is said to be based on a statute, and to enforce what is in its nature a penalty, but no violation of the statute was proved, says the Court, for, although this was an averment that the naming of certain Nebraska points as termini for shipments was a device to evade the law, it was not proved.

Regarding the failure to publish the tariff, the court held that the Iowa stations were not "competing points" with Nebraska. Before a shipper can recover under the Inter-State Commerce act, he must show, not only the wrong done by the carrier, but that it operated to his injury, says the court. "If he had shipped to New York and been charged local rates he might have recovered any excess thereon over through rates. He did not ship to New York, and yet seeks to recover the extra sum he might have been charged if he had shipped. Penalties are not recoverable on mere possibilities."

A Case Involving Cartage.

In the case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Company, appealed from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit by the commission, the decree of the court below was affirmed, opinion by Justice Shiras. The case was based upon a petition of Stone and Carten, retail merchants of Ionia, Mich., alleging violations of the Inter-State Commerce act. The Inter-State Commerce Commission sustained the petition, but the courts did not. The specific charge was that the railroad company furnished cartage free of charge to the merchants of Grand Rapids, and did not furnish similar service to the Ionia merchants. The court held that "the fourth section of the act has in view only the transportation of passengers and property by rail, and that when the passengers and property reached and were discharged from the cars at the company's station at Grand Rapids, for the same charges as those received for similar service at Ionia, the duties cast upon the company were fulfilled and satisfied." Judge Shiras said that it was competent for the commission to "direct by a general order that railroad companies should thereafter regard cartage and include it as such in their schedules." In that event, he says, "such an order might be regarded as a reasonable exercise of the commission's powers. But we are not persuaded that the defendant company has acted in any intentional disregard of the sixth section."

NEBRASKA CASE NOT DECIDED.

Railroad Officers in the West Disappointed at Delay.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The decision in what is known as the Nebraska maximum freight rate case was not rendered, and as the court adjourned for the term, a decision cannot be announced before Autumn.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Much disappointment was expressed to-day at the failure of the Supreme Court to render a decision in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case. Officials felt sure that one would be rendered, and they were just as confident that it would be in their favor. Their anxiety to have it is increased by the fact that Kansas Railroad Commissioners are agitating for the enforcement of maximum freight rates.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

Commissioner Morrison on the Status of the Produce Exchange Petition and the Pooling Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Some months ago, when the New York Produce Exchange made a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking that body to take notice of the alleged discrimination in rates made in favor of Philadelphia, Boston, Norfolk, and Newport News, against the City of New York, and requesting that an order for equitable rates be made by the commission, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that the commission probably would not decide the case until the Florida fruit case, then pending in the Supreme Court, was disposed of. The commission took testimony in New York and Philadelphia and heard the New York merchants, who assert that Boston and the other cities are enjoying advantages in rates, and they are soon to be heard again. To-day the Supreme Court decided the Florida fruit case. Commissioner Morrison was to-night asked whether that decision would affect the New York case.

"I have not yet read the Florida decision, so I cannot say; but I learn that the court has decided that while we may say something about past rates we have no power to fix rates for the future. But it is evident that the court has concluded that while we may say that certain rates of freight are too high, we are not to say how much too high, and after we have said all we like, the commission is not an executive but an administrative body.

"We are to hear the New York case again next month, and until we have heard it I shall not decide it, as I have four associates on the commission with me who may like to have something to say about it. The commission seems to be precluded from saying that rates are 5 cents too high, or low. Sometimes the advice of the commission in such cases has been taken. When railroads are fighting each other the cases usually turn out better than when they are pushed by private citizens. The railroads know so much more than the shippers that they do more effective fighting.

"But about these rates that are alleged to hurt New York. They may have been equitable when the agreement was made by which the relative differences were established. Time may have destroyed the equitable relation between the rates. Although the commission seems to be precluded from saying that a rate is too high by 2 cents, the commission might venture to say what the maximum rate should be on certain classes of freight, and, go further, and add what the difference should be between New York and Boston. By accepting that ruling, if it were made, the controversy could be settled."

Commissioner Morrison does not see that the decisions made to-day are apt to guide the Congress in disposing of the Pooling bill. That impression prevails here and elsewhere, for telegraphic inquiries have been made to Washington to ascertain what the effect upon the bill will be of the Supreme Court decisions.

Col. Morrison said: "The commission is not bound to connect these cases. I have written a letter conveying my opinion of the Pooling bill, addressed to Senator Cullom. For the rest, the commission must proceed cautiously. Our policy in Inter-State Commerce is like the Cuban policy of the Administration, very cautious. The same fellows who were sitting on Cleveland's coat tails are sitting on the coat tails of McKinley."

There appears to be just a suggestion in the talk of the Commissioner that the commission may recommend a settlement of the New York complaint of discrimination in favor of Boston and other cities that may be accepted by the railroads. Col. Morrison smiles when he refers to the reported language of the court, as intimating that past rates come within the jurisdiction of the commission.

A NEW POOLING BILL.

Drafted by a Committee Representing National Business League, Board of Trade, and Chicago Freight Bureau.

CHICAGO, May 24.—A bill amending and revising the inter-State commerce law has been forwarded to Senator Cullom in Washington by a committee representing the National Business League, Board of Trade, and the Chicago Freight Bureau. The bill has been approved by the Executive Committees of these three organizations, and a comprehensive brief, analyzing the proposed changes in the law, accompanies the document. It was drafted by John W. Ela, attorney for the league; H. P. Dosman, representing the Board of Trade, and N. G. Iglehart of the Freight Bureau. Copies will be sent to all auxiliary councils of the league and to all boards of trade and business organizations in the United States.

The bill aims to cover all the recommendations for legislation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in its last annual report and to harmonize all differences between shippers and carriers by authorizing pooling contracts under such restrictions and supervision by the commission that no detriment to the public can result. It goes further than the Foraker bill in this respect, more fully protecting the shippers.

Central Pacific's Maturing Bonds.

Speyer & Co. announced yesterday that, as no arrangement has been made with the United States Government in regard to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific maturing Jan. 1, 1898, amounting to $10,614,120, they will with their correspondents in Europe call for a deposit of such bonds. This is to secure proper representation of the holders and thus facilitate adjustment with the Government. Notices of the conditions of deposit will be sent out early next month. If the plan of the Central Pacific Railroad Shareholders' London Committee is adopted, the shares will be deposited here and in London and Amsterdam to secure proper representation and unity of action in management.

Presidency of Northern Pacific.

Crawford Livingston of St. Paul, Minn., was talked of yesterday as the successor of Edwin W. Winter, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, whose resignation was presented but not acted on last month. Col. Daniel S. Lamont, former Secretary of War, is still regarded as more likely to succeed Mr. Winter than any other person spoken of as having a chance of selection. No action is likely to be taken in regard to the Presidency of the road until next month, when J. Pierpont Morgan will have returned from Europe. Mr. Livingston is largely identified with St. Paul's financial and business interests, and was interested in its street railroad system. He is a Director of the Merchants' National and the Union Bank there, and of the St. Paul Title Insurance and Trust Company.

East-Bound Shipments.

CHICAGO, May 24.—All rail shipments east-bound from Chicago amounted last week to 43,057 tons, against 47,896 tons for the previous week and 49,305 tons for the corresponding week last year.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Henry G. Burt has been elected a Director of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad in place of W. H. Newman.

Chairman L. F. Day of the Southwestern Traffic Association is to become General Manager of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad.

Frank Q. Brown of Boston has been elected a Vice President of the Plant System, and he will have charge of the hotels and lands of the company. He is President of the Florida Southern Railway Company of the system.

THREE MEN FATALLY HURT.

BLOOMFIELD, Ky., May 24.—Saturday evening two sons of Benjamin Adams, in company with Dee Merrifield, met two men named Lutes on the turnpike and had a disagreement as to the right of way.

In a fight which ensued the two Adams boys and James Lutes were injured fatally.

JUST AT THIS SEASON.

Spring the Most Dangerous of the Year.

This is the most dangerous season of the year. It may be pleasant, may often seem attractive, but back of all the pleasant atmosphere there is danger! This danger comes in some form of sickness.

Almost any sickness starts with a cold or a chill caused by the sluggish action of the system. That is why so many people just now complain of tired feelings, pains in the muscles and bones, loss of appetite, spring fever, and similar troubles.

The following is good advice from a prominent medical journal: "Pneumonia and other dangerous complaints, which result from a neglected cold, can always be avoided if a timely remedy is taken. When chilly sensations are felt they should be stopped immediately or serious consequences will follow. There is only one way known to the world of avoiding a cold or chills, and that is the use of a good, pure, strong stimulant. Nothing ordinary will do. It must be something sure in its action and scientifically prepared. For this reason nothing has ever equaled Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which is acknowledged to-day by physicians and scientific men to be the only pure medicinal whiskey on the market."

Duffy's Pure Malt is always reliable and effective. People should not, however, permit any dealer to substitute something which is claimed to be "just as good" or "about the same thing."

The entire business of E. O. Thompson, New York and Philadelphia, has been purchased by Benjamin Thompson and E. O. Thompson, Jr., trading as E. O. Thompson's Sons.

Serge Suits

Regular Price $12.50 now $6.25

These suits are nearly as good as we can make them ourselves. The fact that they were taken from

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Five Companies Each of the Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments at the Range.

PRACTICE WAS OVER EARLY

Brooklyn Men Made a Better Showing than Those from This City, Both in Individual Scores and Volley Firing.

It looked early yesterday morning as though the soldiers at Creedmoor would have a wet day of it, but fortunately the weather cleared, and in consequence some good shooting was done. Five companies each of the Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments occupied the range under command of Cols. William Seward and W. L. Watson, respectively.

Of the Ninth Regiment, about 67 per cent. qualified, while the Thirteenth made a better showing, qualifying 121 men out of 138 practicing. In the volley firing the Thirteenth also beat the other organization, notwithstanding the fact that it took less time for this practice than the Ninth. In point of attendance, however, the Brooklyn regiment was very short. This was due to the fact that it was scheduled to practice nearly two weeks ago, but was ordered back on account of inclement weather. Most of the men could not well arrange to take another day off, and hence the companies were not half represented.

For the first time season practice was over before 6 o'clock, and the scorers were correspondingly elated.

To-day the Second Battalion of the Ninth Regiment and two separate Long Island companies, the Fourth and the Eleventh, will practice. Yesterday's scores and summary follow:

NINTH REGIMENT.

Pistol Shooting.

FIELD STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS.

	45 Yds.	60 Yds.	Total.
Col. Wm. Seward	3 4 3 3 4—17	5 3 3 0 2—13	30
Lieut. Col. T. B. Rand	4 4 5 2 4—19	0 4 4 3 3—14	33
Major S. E. Japha	4 4 2 4 4—18	0 5 3 4 4—16	34
Capt. G. A. S. Wieners	4 2 4 4 4—18	4 3 2 5 4—18	36
Capt. C. W. Thompson	4 3 4 3 3—17	0 3 4 5 3—15	33
Adjt. Wm. Trueman	4 4 4 4 5—21	3 4 3 3 3—16	37
Lieut. G. L. Clow	3 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 3 3 4—17	36
Lieut. E. J. Winterroth	3 4 5 4 4—20	3 3 2 0 8—11	31
Second Lieut. H. F. Graff, Co. C	2 4 5 4 2—17	4 4 3 3 3—17	34
Capt. J. D. Walton, Co. D	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 3 3 2 2—12	32
Second Lieut. J. Hendrickson, Co. D	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 0 3 3 3—13	31
Capt. H. L. Dessar, Co. E	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 0 3 0 4—11	31
First Lieut. P. King, Jr., Co. G	3 3 4 4 4—18	2 4 3 3 2—14	32
Second Lieut. H. M. Graff, Co. E	4 2 3 4 3—16	3 4 2 2 4—15	31
Capt. W. Wilcocks, Co. F	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 2 4 4 4—18	36
First Lieut. G. D. Weed, Co. G	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 2 4 3 3—16	35
Second Lieut. F. J. Caldwell, Co. G	3 4 4 4 5—20	5 5 2 0 0—12	32
Capt. J. B. Silsby, Co. H	5 0 3 4 3—15	4 3 2 2 4—17	32

Rifle Shooting.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Q. M. Sergt. W. J. Weidman	4 3 4 5 4—20	2 2 0 5 2—11	31
Comp. Sergt. R. C. Chadsey	3 4 4 4 4—19	0 2 3 4 4—13	32

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Corp. H. Cole	4 5 3 3 3—18	4 4 0 2 3—13	31
E. C. Horton	4 3 2 3 4—16	4 4 4 4 0—16	32
G. F. Way	4 3 3 3 2—15	4 3 2 3 3—15	30

COMPANY C.

Sergt. W. Fallon	4 5 4 5 3—21	0 3 4 5 0—12	33
Sergt. H. De Pattl	5 4 4 5 3—21	0 3 3 4 0—10	30
Sergt. E. M. Dalrymple	4 2 3 4 4—17	2 2 0 4 4—12	29
A. Magnan	2 4 2 5 4—17	4 4 2 4 4—18	35

COMPANY D.

First Sergt. E. Markesfield	4 3 4 4 5—20	0 3 3 4 0—10	30
Q. M. Sergt. B. A. Beaumont	2 4 4 3 4—17	4 3 4 2 0—13	30
Sergt. W. F. King	0 4 4 3 4—20	4 4 5 4 0—17	37
Sergt. E. W. Helt-mann	4 4 4 4 4—20	5 4 2 4 3—18	38
Sergt. W. Marzilier	4 0 4 5 2—15	2 3 3 4 3—15	30
Sergt. B. H. Whittaker	4 2 3 2 5—16	4 3 3 4 2—16	32
Corp. G. Parker	4 3 3 3 2—15	5 4 3 2 4—18	33
Corp. T. Manuel	4 0 3 4 4—15	3 3 4 4 3—17	32
Corp. G. F. Slater	4 4 2 4 4—18	2 4 0 3 3—12	30
Lance Corp. T. Argue	3 4 3 5 3—18	0 2 3 3 4—12	30
Lance Corp. G. Warnken	4 5 4 3 4—20	2 2 2 4 3—13	33
J. Baker	4 3 3 5 3—18	3 2 4 4 0—13	31
J. Burke	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 3 3 4 0—13	30
W. Butterfoss	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 3 3 2 3—14	32
F. W. Baur	4 2 4 2 3—15	3 4 4 4 4—18	33
S. E. Claiborn	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 5 4 4 3—19	36
E. P. Costara	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 3 3 3 4—17	35
W. Eberhardt	3 4 2 3 4—16	2 4 3 2 3—14	30
W. Gorman	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 4 3 3 3—17	34
A. Georgetti	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 5 4 0 4—16	33
W. Garrabrant	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 3 4 4 4—18	37
J. Hill	4 2 3 0 4—13	4 3 4 4 4—19	32
W. Grebe	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 2 3 3 4—15	34
M. Herbert	2 4 4 3 3—16	3 4 0 4 3—14	30
W. C. Hofer	4 4 4 3 0—15	3 3 5 3 3—17	32
D. Kelly	4 3 2 4 4—17	3 2 3 3 3—14	31
E. Laing	4 2 3 5 4—18	2 3 4 3 5—17	35
E. McKewen	4 4 4 5 3—20	4 4 3 3 3—18	38
E. F. Mosbach	4 3 3 4 4—18	3 0 4 3 4—14	32
E. Norman	4 5 3 3 2—17	4 3 3 4 0—14	31
J. Porterfield	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 0 4 3—15	35
F. Roedell	2 4 3 3 4—16	0 4 4 4 3—15	31
L. Springhorn	4 3 4 4 2—17	0 4 3 4 4—15	32
H. A. Schmidt	4 4 3 4 2—17	2 3 4 3 3—15	32
L. Wineman	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 2 4 5 3—17	36
A. M. Whitley	4 3 4 4 4—19	5 5 2 4 3—19	38

COMPANY E.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Q. M. Sergt. M. Buck	5 4 4 3 3—19	2 4 3 3 0—13	32
Sergt. E. Japha	2 3 5 4 4—18	2 2 4 3 4—15	33
Corp. J. J. Johnston	4 3 4 4 4—19	0 3 2 4 4—13	32
Corp. J. R. Freeman	4 4 5 4 4—21	2 2 3 2 2—11	32
E. F. Cole	3 3 4 3 3—16	2 4 4 4 4—18	34
J. Fox	3 3 3 2 4—15	3 3 3 4 4—17	32
P. Gallo	4 4 4 5 3—20	0 2 2 3 4—11	31
G. H. Gould	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 4 4 3 3—18	37
J. H. Horan	4 4 5 3 3—19	3 2 3 2 3—13	32
G. Hogan	3 3 4 5 2—17	4 3 4 0 3—14	31
M. D. Pollock	4 3 4 4 4—19	2 3 3 2 2—12	31
W. F. Schultz	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 2 4 0—13	32
M. L. Wescombe	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 5 4 4 3—20	40

COMPANY G.

Q. M. Sergt. W. Solomon	4 2 3 4 3—16	3 4 5 4 3—19	35
Sergt. L. F. Barrett	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 4 3 3 3—17	35
Sergt. J. W. Golden	3 4 5 4 4—18	3 2 3 3 2—13	31
Sergt. J. A. Connor	3 0 4 5 3—15	4 4 3 4 2—17	32
Sergt. R. H. Joel	2 4 4 4 4—18	5 3 3 4 3—16	34
Corp. T. E. McCullagh	4 3 4 3 2—15	3 4 3 4 2—16	30
Corp. W. J. McCarthy	4 3 3 4 4—18	0 3 3 4 3—13	31
Corp. H. S. Russell	5 4 5 5 4—23	3 4 4 3 4—18	41
Corp. B. Vander Norst	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 4 0 3 3—13	30
Corp. G. Byrnes	2 4 4 3 5—18	4 3 2 3 3—15	33
Corp. T. Reed	3 2 4 4 2—15	2 2 3 4 4—15	30
Lance Corp. G. A. St. Johns	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	33
R. Arndt	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 4 3 3 3—16	34
C. A. Ammon	3 5 2 2 4—16	4 3 4 3 0—14	30
A. Bede	4 4 3 4 5—20	0 4 3 3 4—14	34
H. Cerbi	3 4 2 4 4—17	4 0 2 5 2—13	30
H. L. Dardenkiller	3 4 4 0 4—15	4 3 5 4 3—19	34
H. B. Dardenkiller	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 0 4 4 3—15	31
A. Ergen	4 3 3 3 2—15	4 4 3 0 4—16	30
E. Ferron	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 2 4 3 3—15	33
W. Gilbertson	3 5 4 3 3—18	4 3 3 2 3—15	33
E. Grey	3 2 5 2 4—16	4 4 4 4 0—16	32
W. H. Hall	4 4 4 5 5—22	3 3 2 2 2—12	34
W. Hulbert	4 4 2 4 2—16	4 3 4 4 2—17	33
J. Johnston	3 3 3 3 5—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	33
B. W. Johnston	4 2 2 4 3—15	3 4 3 4 5—16	31
J. Lange	4 3 5 5 4—21	4 2 0 0 4—10	31
W. Lawrence	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 4 3 4 2—16	34
E. S. Merrill	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 3 3 2 3—15	33
J. Martin	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 3 4 3 3—16	34
F. A. Michaels	4 3 4 3 4—18	0 3 3 3 4—13	31
G. F. Murray	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 4 3 3 2—16	32
G. J. Minckler	3 2 3 3 4—15	4 4 4 3 4—19	34
F. E. McGrane	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 2 5 2 3—15	31
H. Nordheim	3 4 4 4 4—19	0 3 3 4 4—14	33
E. Pilhall	4 3 3 3 3—17	4 2 3 3 3—15	32
W. A. Rankin	3 4 4 5 4—20	2 3 5 0 4—14	34
E. E. Radloff	3 5 2 2 5—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	32
W. Rowaid	3 4 3 3 2—16	3 3 4 2 2—14	30
F. A. Roberts	3 5 4 3 3—18	4 4 5 3 4—20	38
C. Roden	5 4 3 4 2—18	3 4 2 3 2—14	32
G. Spohn	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 3 3 4 3—16	32
G. Spooner	4 3 3 4 4—18	2 3 4 2 3—14	32
F. Schlipp	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 3 4 4—17	33
J. H. Stewart	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 3 0 3 4—14	33
G. J. Van Norsdale	4 5 3 4 4—19	3 4 3 4 4—18	37
L. Winkelman	3 4 4 5 4—20	5 2 3 3 0—13	33
F. H. Williams	2 3 4 4 5—18	4 3 3 2 3—15	33
J. Walker	4 3 3 3 3—16	2 3 3 5 3—16	32
J. J. Trittenback	4 4 3 3 4—18	5 4 3 3 4—19	37

COMPANY H.

First Sergt. F. W. Lyons	4 3 5 5—20	4 0 2 2 2—10	30
Q.-M. Sergt. R. E. Weiss	3 4 3 5 4—19	3 3 2 2 4—14	33
Sergt. A. Selsby	2 3 3 3 4—15	4 4 2 4 3—17	32
Sergt. J. Hughes	3 4 4 3 4—18	2 2 2 0 3—12	30
Sergt. W. M. McDonnell	3 3 3 3 4—16	2 5 2 3 4—16	32
Sergt. G. Butterworth	5 4 2 3 5—19	4 4 3 3 4—18	37
Corpl. M. Valkenberg	4 2 4 2 3—15	4 4 3 3 4—18	33
Corpl. F. Babcock	4 3 3 2 3—15	2 4 2 4 4—16	31
Lance Corpl. F. Rickendiek	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 5 5 5 4—23	39
T. Dolan	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 0 3 4 2—12	30
E. F. Clarke	3 4 3 5 4—19	4 4 0 4 3—15	34
C. Engledrum	4 3 4 4 5—18	3 5 4 2 3—15	33
Ch. Engledrum	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 4 2 5 2—14	32
W. Hill	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 5 4 4 4—18	37
W. Hedden	4 3 3 4—17	3 5 4 3 3—18	35
W. Jass			
P. Kelly	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 2 4—16	31
F. Knapple			
E. McSkinnin	4 3 3 4 4—18	0 2 4 4 4—14	32
J. Richardson	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 4 3 4 4—19	35
F. Terwilliger	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 3 4 3 5—18	36
W. Thysolf	3 3 5 5 4—20	0 3 4 4 3—14	34
A. Veasey	4 3 2 5 3—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	32

FIELD, STAFF, AND LINE OFFICERS.

	45 Yards.	65 Yards.	Total.
Col. W. L. Watson	4 3 3 2 4—16	5 2 3 3 3—16	32
Lieut. Col. C. H. Luscomb	4 4 4 2 3—17	2 0 4 4 3—13	30
Major G. C. Cochran	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 2 3 2 4—15	33
Capt. H. B. De Forest	4 4 4 5 4—21	4 4 4 3 5—20	41
Adjt. W. H. Van Kleeck	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 3 3 3 4—16	34
Adjt. W. C. Roe	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 2 4 3 3—16	35
First Lieut. T. G. Austin	5 2 5 5 4—21	3 3 5 5 3—19	40
Chaplain A. J. F. Behrends	3 4 3 3 5—18	4 3 2 3 0—12	30
Lieut. J. W. Stewart, Co. A	3 4 4 3 2—16	4 3 2 4 3—16	32
Lieut. F. C. Murphy, Co. C	4 3 3 3 5—18	3 4 3 4 4—18	36
Capt. W. I. Taylor, Co. E	2 4 4 3 4—17	2 3 4 2 4—15	32
Lieut. J. G. Torborg, Co. E	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 4 4 4 0—15	32
Capt. G. W. Cowen, Co. F	4 4 3 3 4—18	5 4 3 0 0—12	30
First Lieut. T. W. F. Budelman, Co. F	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 2 5 4—19	39
Capt. G. W. Rodgers, Co. K	4 3 4 3 2—16	4 4 4 3 0—15	31
Lieut. G. L. Turton, Co. K	4 5 0 5 4—18	4 0 2 5 4—15	33
Lieut. T. J. Hooley, Co. K	4 2 4 4 3—17	2 5 2 2 3—14	31

Rifle Shooting.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. T. H. Norwood	5 2 3 3 3—16	3 4 4 4 4—19	35
Sergt. J. McNevin	5 4 5 5 4—23	4 4 4 5 3—20	43

HOSPITAL CORPS.

J. Overbough	0 4 3 4 4—15	3 3 3 4 4—16	31
W. Solzer	3 2 4 4 3—16	2 3 3 3 3—14	30

COMPANY A.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Q. M. Sergt. W. W. George	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 5 3 2 3—16	33
Sergt. F. G. Thorn	2 3 4 4 4—17	2 0 3 5 3—13	30
Corp. M. J. Kerrigan	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 4 4 4 4—20	38
Corp. J. Johnson, Jr.	4 4 3 4 2—17	2 2 4 3 2—13	30
Lieut. Anderson	4 3 3 4 4—18	3 4 2 3 0—12	30
P. H. Brooks	3 4 5 2 2—16	5 4 4 4 3—20	36
F. W. Brown	4 4 4 5 3—20	3 0 3 4 4—14	34
F. Dean	2 4 3 3 4—16	3 3 2 3 3—14	30
H. H. Ehlers	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 0 5 4 3—15	33
C. B. Graham	3 3 3 2 5—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31
C. T. Graham	0 5 4 5 3—17	4 3 3 4 5—19	36
W. Goodwin	2 2 3 4 4—15	3 3 2 4 4—16	31
W. Hayes	4 3 3 4 5—19	3 0 4 3 3—13	32
W. Holland	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 3 4 4—18	38
H. Hutcheson	3 2 4 4 4—17	4 2 4 0 3—13	30
G. C. J. Marquardt	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 3 3 3 0—13	30
A. A. Matthews	2 4 3 4 3—16	3 3 3 4 2—15	31
J. Payne	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 2 3 4 2—14	33
W. E. Sedly	4 3 3 3 2—15	2 3 4 3 5—17	32
M. H. Sheldecker	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 3 4 3 4—17	33
E. J. Sheldecker	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 3 3 2—15	31
H. Todd	4 2 3 3 4—16	3 0 3 4 3—13	29
W. C. Voegtly	2 3 3 3 4—15	4 4 2 0 5—15	30
F. Von Eggers	3 4 5 4 4—20	0 3 2 3 3—11	31
L. F. Whitman	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 2 2 3 2—12	31

COMPANY C.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Q. M. Sergt. T. R. Fleming	4 3 5 3 5—20	3 3 3 3 2—14	34
Sergt. J. W. Nash	3 4 5 3 4—19	3 3 5 4 3—18	37
Corp. F. C. Fry, Jr.	5 4 2 5 4—20	3 3 2 4 3—15	35
Corp. J. Ryter	4 4 3 3 2—16	3 3 3 4 3—17	33
Corp. H. Devine	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 5 3 3—17	37
Corp. J. Tillman	4 3 4 4 5—20	3 3 3 0 3—12	32
A. W. Pratt	4 3 4 5 3—19	4 4 3 4 4—19	38
H. Boehne	5 3 4 3 0—15	5 4 4 3 3—19	34
H. Cox	2 3 4 4 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
C. Eisman	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 0 3 3 3—12	30
W. Harley	3 3 5 3 3—17	3 4 4 3 3—17	34
A. Grapel	4 4 5 4 3—20	4 3 2 2 3—14	34
C. F. Goodwin	4 3 4 5 4—20	5 3 3 3 3—17	37
L. A. Isaacs	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 0 5 3 4—16	32
E. Laeck	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 0 5 3 4—16	32
A. W. Mainland	3 5 5 3 4—20	3 3 0 5 3—14	34
J. A. Phelan	3 4 4 0 4—15	4 3 5 3 4—19	34
L. F. Ryter	5 3 3 3 4—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	33
E. H. Spohr	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 3 0 3 4—13	30
P. Stagg	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 2 3 4 4—16	32
W. A. Wallace	3 4 5 4 3—19	4 0 4 4 2—14	33

Volley Firing.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Company C—Twenty-two men: 12 bulls, 16 centres, 20 inners, 18 outers. Percentage, 19.09.

Company D—Thirty-seven men: 30 bulls, 66 centres, 58 inners, 38 outers. Percentage, 35.89.

Company E—Thirty-two men: 15 bulls, 31 centres, 33 inners, 34 outers. Percentage, 22.87.

Company G—Forty-eight men: 29 bulls, 69 centres, 67 inners, 57 outers. Percentage, 30.16.

Company H—Forty-one men: 27 bulls, 78 centres, 54 inners, 44 outers. Percentage, 34.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company A—Twenty-four men: 20 bulls, 35 centres, 42 inners, 21 outers. Percentage, 34.

Company C—Seventeen men: 6 bulls, 25 centres, 24 inners, 10 outers. Percentage, 43.53.

Company E—Thirteen men: 7 bulls, 21 centres, 19 inners, 19 outers. Percentage, 30.15.

Company F—Twenty-five men: 17 bulls, 36 centres, 22 inners, 24 outers. Percentage, 27.44.

Company K—Twenty-one men: 15 bulls 22 centres, 38 inners, 24 outers. Percentage, 30.95.

Summary.

NINTH REGIMENT.

	Practiced.	Qualified.
Field and staff	9	9
Non-commissioned staff	2	2
Hospital Corps	7	3
Company C	22	5
Company D	44	37
Company E	36	16
Company G	53	22
Company H	45	22
Company I	1	
Total	220	149

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Field and staff	9	8
Non-commissioned staff	3	2
Hospital Corps	3	2
Company A	26	26
Company C	17	13
Company D	5	5
Company E	17	14
Company F	30	26
Company G	1	1
Company K	27	24
Total	138	121

Columbus Bowling Club's New Venture.

The Columbus Bowling Club of Williamsburg, one of the leading clubs of its kind in Brooklyn, has taken a new departure and will go into the boating and yachting line. At a recent meeting at the Bushwick Clubhouse thirty members subscribed $30,000 and passed a resolution authorizing a committee to secure a suitable clubhouse. Counsellor Frank Obermier, Chairman of the committee, last night told a New York Times reporter that the club would probably purchase the handsome house built by Congressman Henry C. Miner and Manager Moore at Hammel's Rockaway Beach.

John Trautwein Killed Himself.

John Trautwein, a driver in the employ of the Street Cleaning Department, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the right temple. From the position in which his body was found it is evident that he stood in front of the mirror when he fired the shot. Trautwein was suffering from an affection of the eyes, and had been on the sick list of the Street Cleaning Department. He lived with his wife and family at 661 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

NEW YORK WINS A GAME

Defeated Chicago by Good Pitching and Superior Playing in Fourth Inning.

MEEKIN AND SULLIVAN PITCHED

Brooklyn, Boston, Cleveland, and Washington Were Victors in the Other Games in League Cities —Rain Prevents Baltimore-Pittsburg Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	16	6	.700
Cincinnati	19	9	.679
Pittsburg	16	7	.696
Boston	15	10	.600
Cleveland	14	11	.560
Louisville	12	12	.500
Philadelphia	13	13	.500
Brooklyn	12	14	.462
New York	12	9	.429
Washington	8	16	.333
Chicago	8	18	.308
St. Louis	5	22	.185

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Chicago—New York, 4; Chicago, 1.
At Cincinnati—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
At Louisville—Boston, 5; Louisville, 3.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 8.
At St. Louis—Washington, 13; St. Louis, 7.
At Pittsburg—No game; rain.

To-day's Games.

Boston in Louisville.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
New York in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Pittsburg.
Washington in St. Louis.

New York, 4; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, May 24.—A very small crowd huddled shiveringly together in the grand stand and saw the New York team defeat the Chicagos to-day. It was a pitchers' battle from start to finish—Meekin and Sullivan against Griffith. The visitors won the game in the fourth inning. A base on balls and three hits did the business.

Joyce, who was first up, flew out to Griffith. Davis's speedy liner passed Griffith, and Davis made first.

Gleason singled and forced Davis out, but he immediately stole second. Holmes got his base on balls. Clark hit to short for two bases, scoring Gleason and advancing Holmes to third. Warner singled, scoring Holmes and Clark. Sullivan went out to Thornton.

The outfielders on both sides had a busy day, nineteen batsmen perishing by that route. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	T.	P.O.	A.	E.
McC'm'k,3b	0	0	1	4	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Lange, cf	0	1	1	4	0
Thornton,lf	0	1	2	0	1
Ryan, rf	0	1	2	0	1
Decker, 1b	0	0	1	13	0
Connor, 2b	0	0	0	3	1
Griffith, p	0	0	0	1	2
Kitt'ge, c	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	1	5	27	12	2

NEW YORK.	R.	T.	P.O.	A.	E.
V. H'rn, cf	0	1	6	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	0	4	0	0
Joyce, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Davis, ss	0	2	2	3	1
Gleason, 2b	0	2	3	3	1
Holmes, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Clark, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Warner, c	0	2	2	0	0
Meekin, p	0	0	0	4	0
Sulliv'n, p	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	4	7	27	11	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; New York, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; New York, 7. Two-base hit—Clark. Sacrifice hits—Decker and Gleason. Stolen base—Gleason. Struck out—By Griffith, 2; by Sullivan, 2. Bases on balls—Off Griffith, 2; off Sullivan, 3; off Meekin, 1. Hit with ball—Thornton, Joyce. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and O'Day.

Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 4.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 24.—The Brooklyns again defeated the Cincinnatis in a closely contested game to-day. By good batting the visitors scored 4 runs in the second inning, and kept the lead throughout the game. The home team was unable to solve Kennedy's curves, and their hits were scattered. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—6

Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 10. Batteries—Cincinnati, Ehret, Rhines, and Schriver; Brooklyn, Kennedy, and Grim. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Boston, 5; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—That Boston won to-day's game against Louisville is due to Nichols's excellent work in the box. The game was cleanly and evenly played, both teams making the same number of errors. Magee pitched his first whole game for the home team, and barring a tendency to go up in the air, did good work. Score.

Boston	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	.	—5
Louisville	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Boston, 8; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Louisville, Magee and Wilson. Errors—Boston, 3; Louisville, 3. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 8.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 24.—Philadelphia outplayed Cleveland at every point throughout eight innings, and then the Indians pounded Taylor all over the lot and won out. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

Cleveland	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	—9
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	—8

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 16; Philadelphia, 14. Batteries—Cleveland, Young, and Zimmer; Philadelphia, Taylor and Clements. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Washington, 13; St. Louis, 7.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24.—The two tail enders came together to-day for the first time this season, and the Washington team took a loosely played game by lucky hitting. The St. Louis team touched up McJames freely, and King was substituted in the sixth inning. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	—7
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	—13

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 11. Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Washington, 19. Batteries—St. Louis, Hart and McFarland; Washington, King, McJames, and McGuire. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 4. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Paterson—Paterson, 6; Richmond, 2.
At Toronto—Syracuse, 7; Toronto, 0.
At Rochester—Rochester, 10; Buffalo, 3.
At Lancaster—Reading, 12; Lancaster, 5.
At Scranton—Scranton, 11; Springfield, 2.
At Philadelphia—Athletics, 7; Newark, 5.
At Hartford—Hartford, 8; Norfolk, 0.
At Toronto, (second game)—Syracuse, 9; Toronto, 3.

MISS CARD WANTED TO DIE.

A Strange Woman Told Her the Man She Loved Is Already Married and a Father.

Because a strange woman called on her and told her that the man she loved was married to another, Blanche Card, a young girl, living with her grandfather at 171 East One Hundred and Third Street, took poison and may die. Apparently she made no effort to investigate the story, but took its truth for granted. This was on Tuesday last, and the facts only became known yesterday because her condition was critical and Dr. Healey of 226 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who is attending her, reported the case at the Coroners' office, so that an ante-mortem statement could be taken if desired.

The girl's parents live at 172 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, but recently she has been living with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar M. Hurlburt. There she has been persistently courted by a well-dressed young man who said he was James Bailey Cummings. He

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES.

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month.....$1.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Year.....$10.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY:
Per Year.....$8.00
Six Months.....$4.00
Three Months.....$2.00
One Month......75
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
BIJOU—Erminie—8:15.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Alderman—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE CANDIDATE.

Voters who approve the principle of non-partisan government for the city have an opportunity to participate in the nomination of a candidate for Mayor by indicating their choice to the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union. The committee is only an agent. It acts for the mass of citizens who want to be rid of party politics in local administration. Of its own motion, the committee will be likely to present an acceptable candidate, but voters who indorse the principles of the Union can aid its judgment by indicating their preferences.

The criticism is heard that the committee is self-appointed and does not spring from the people in a democratic way. An informal plebiscite on the nomination, if it were extended enough to be representative, would confer democratic standing and sanction upon the nominee.

Every voter who has thought about the candidate of the Union has clearly in mind either the type of man or the man himself who in his judgment ought to be nominated. Why doesn't everybody give the committee of the Union the benefit of his judgment? Petitions circulated on the Exchanges, and generally among sympathizers with the Union, or letters to members of the committee or to the newspapers would expeditiously make known the preferences of a large number of the enrolled and the unenrolled.

These expressions of opinion would help the committee. They would also afford some measure of the public's interest in its work.

THE LAST REFUGE OF PROTECTION.

We look upon MR. DAVID LUBIN of California as a benefactor of his country. He is going about getting bodies of grangers and labor unions to pass resolutions demanding that the Government pay bounties to farmers on exports of agricultural products. Bounties are in their nature compensatory and corrective. This bounty is intended to palliate and correct the evil of a protective tariff. As it is in itself also vicious in principle and burdensome in application it would be a short-lived experiment; but in adopting and discarding it, the people would become more fully enlightened about the tariff. Protection could not survive a dose of bounties on farm products. We welcome Mr. LUBIN, therefore, as one who is engaged in driving nails in the coffin of Dingleyism.

He persuaded the Central Labor Union to adopt his resolution last Sunday. It declares "that as long as our manufacturers are protected in their productions by a tariff on imports, every consideration of justice, equity, and expediency demands as an offset an equal protection to agriculture by bounties on exports." So it does. The scheme of creation admits mice; it must therefore include cats. There is sickness, so we have medicine. There is a protective tariff which burdens the farmer and hampers the industries of the country, so we have LUBIN and the bounties.

In the year ending June 30, 1896, our exports of farm products amounted to $569,879,297. If the Government had paid to the farmers the very moderate bounty of 10 per cent. of this aggregate Federal taxes would have been increased, allowing for cost of collection, about $60,000,000. With what joy Mr. DINGLEY and Mr. ALDRICH, who have so recently grappled the problem of providing increased revenue by prohibitory duties laid for protection solely, would welcome a proposition that would add this great sum to the National expense account. How the taxpayers would rejoice at the opportunity to contribute $60,000,000 to the support of the farmers. What generous emotions of pleasure would pervade the ranks of the opulent millions of consumers when they were called upon to pay the increased prices at home for beef, flour, lard, cotton, and tobacco due to Mr. LUBIN'S export bounty.

Take the case of wheat alone as an example. In the year 1896 we consumed 4.78 bushels per capita. The average export price was 65 cents per bushel. An export duty of 10 per cent., if it had its full intended effect upon domestic prices, would in that year have increased the wheat bill per capita by the sum of 31 cents—a mere bagatelle. But for a population of 70,000,000 this is $21,000,000, to which must be added 10 per cent. for the bounty upon $92,000,000 of wheat and wheat flour exports. Now, $30,000,000 added to the cost of living on a single article of consumption is not a bagatelle, but a startling economic fact.

The estimated value of the farm products of the country for 1890 was $2,460,107,454. The agricultural exports for that year amounted to $629,820,808. Under a system of bounties on exports of farm products, averaging 10 per cent., the increase in the cost of living through higher taxes and higher prices would have reached the impressive sum of $308,992,825.

Bread taxes have not usually been popular. England became a free trade nation on account of the disturbance they created in the hearts and stomachs of the English people and the minds of English statesmen. We fear the grangers and Labor and Mr. LUBIN will sit up many a long night with Mr. DINGLEY and the other Republican leaders at Washington before they will persuade them to adopt a policy so beset with political perils.

Still, bounties logically go with protection. The tariff-makers have consistently robbed the farmer for two generations, fooling him with rates nominally for his protection that have never brought him so much as one dollar for every five dollars he has contributed to the enrichment of the favored manufacturers.

The imposition of bounties is the last refuge of protection. It staves off yet a little longer the certain doom of the false system. Export bounties mean high prices, high prices mean high cost of manufactured goods, and high cost of goods means inability to compete with England, Germany, and France, and other nations that manufacture low cost goods. In the attempt to reduce cost so as to meet this competition the American manufacturer, who must have a foreign market or perish, would naturally begin by reducing wages. A labor union made up wholly of consumers and wage earners is not exactly the place where one would expect to find advocates of export bounties on food products. But wage earners would quickly discover that the bounty system was not a good one for them. So would the manufacturer, who finds it hard enough now to sell his goods in a foreign market. When both workmen and employers discovered that protection's palliative was ruining them, protection itself would have to go.

THE SCHOOLS IN SUMMER.

Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER made a pregnant suggestion the other day in a public address, in which he said that the schoolhouses ought to be the centres of neighborhood life, and should be permitted to be used for all gatherings which were not political or religious.

The suggestion is full of promise, and the wonder is that it has not been authoritatively brought forward before. As a prophylactic against anarchism it seems to us considerably more pertinent than Dr. RAINSFORD'S suggestion that millionaires should insure their up-town property against mobs by building and endowing churches in the tenement-house district, or than Mr. PLATT'S suggestion that sedition should be discouraged by a straight Republican municipal ticket, foredoomed to defeat. The schoolhouses are, in fact, the common property of the people for any purpose to which the people choose to put them. For their special public purpose as schools, they are in use six hours a day for five days in the week and nine months in the year. If the public were once familiarized with the notion that they were available for other public purposes, those purposes would at once begin to disclose themselves, to the great social and civic advantage of the community.

Already a modest but very useful beginning has been made in this way by private initiative and at private expense. For three years the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has maintained its "vacation schools" during the six weeks of the heated term in July and August. The Board of Education has granted it the use of six school buildings, and the other expenses of the experiment have been defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. While a certain degree of order must be and has been maintained, the aim has been not to make the discipline so burdensome that the schools shall be rather repulsive than attractive. The same course has been pursued with respect to study. No text books are used, but oral instruction and instruction by example have been given to the boys in paper folding, cutting, pasting, plain sewing, and modeling in clay, and to the girls in sewing, cutting, and making dresses, singing, composition, and modeling.

Three years have carried the experiment past the experimental stage, so far as the assurance is concerned of a popular demand for such a use of the schoolhouses during vacation. To the parents or the children, or both, the schoolrooms have proved to be more desirable places during the heated term than the tenement houses or the streets. As the number of attendants increases, the per capita cost of management and oversight is of course diminished. Last year the total number of attendances rose to 101,000, with a diminution of the per capita cost, which in 1894 had been 11.5 cents a day, to 4.9, and thousands of children were turned away. This year the six schools hitherto employed will plainly be inadequate, and the society estimates that at least ten will be required. As before, all the expenses except the use of the buildings will have to be met by subscription, which may be made by check to Mr. WARNER VAN NORDEN, the Treasurer, at 25 Nassau Street. No cause should appeal more strongly to the small minority of New Yorkers who can afford to spend their Summer out of town than such an alleviation of the lot of the great majority who are compelled to stay in town. The experiment thus instituted by private philanthropy has so vindicated its own usefulness that it seems to be only a question of time when it shall be assumed by the public through the Municipal Government.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Not alone every inhabitant of the Borough of Manhattan, but every citizen of New York, has an interest in the proposed building for the Public Library. It will not be merely the home of a library to which every New Yorker of any intellectual curiosity will have occasion at some time to resort. It will also be one of our most conspicuous architectural monuments. Scarcely any existing public building has the same combination of advantages in magnitude, detachment, conspicuousness, and costliness. It will be the fault of the architect, or of the manner in which the architect is selected, if the result is not architecturally as creditable to New York as the Boston Public Library is to Boston, or the new Library of Congress to the National capital.

The schedule of requirements laid down by the Trustees must of course be the basis of the design. But it does not follow that the sketch plan submitted as explanatory of the views of the Trustees should be such a basis. As a matter of fact, it is precisely in the preparation of this general "lay-out" that the hardest work of the designer has to be done, and upon this that the success or failure of the resulting monument most largely depends. If this be not monumentally conceived or susceptible of development into an architectural organism, it matters comparatively little what the designer may subsequently put upon it in the way of ornamentation. On the other hand, if the fundamental plan be architecturally conceived, the architectural development of it becomes comparatively simple. This is eminently the case with the scheme of the Library of Congress. In fact, there is no stage at which the work of a trained architect is so essential as in the preparation of the structural scheme, as is very evident in the Library of Congress; nor any at which the incompetency of the amateur is more manifest. For which reason it is to be hoped that it will be made very clear that the plans "suggested" by the Trustees "for the guidance of competing architects" are not at all to be taken as imposed, and that the designers are at liberty to meet the requirements in their own way, subject to the limitation of area and cost.

There is another consideration of some importance. Within a month a certain number of eminent architects have pledged themselves to each other not to take part in any competition except under conditions which the proposition of the Trustees by no means seems to meet. Among the subscribers of this pledge are several of the architects "having offices or fixed places of business within the limits of the Greater New York," who would naturally be named as among those from whom the designer of the Public Library would be selected. If the subscribers comprised all of such architects, the open competition in which only such competitors are reimbursed as happen to take prizes, would apparently be foredoomed to failure. But, as that is not the case, the eminent architects who abstained from taking the pledge are in a position to congratulate themselves upon their prudence or good fortune, and upon the absence of these dangerous competitors. What the signers of the pledge will do remains to be seen. If there be one among them who intends to abide by his own pledge, and to hold the rest to theirs, he may succeed in keeping them all out of the competition. But experience teaches that a more probable outcome will be a consensus that when they "swore off" they did not expect that so very tempting an occasion for violating the pledge would come so soon, and that, like the immortal Rip Van Winkle, they "won't count this one."

A LIBERAL-MINDED BISHOP.

The Lord Bishop of Niagara, the Right Rev. J. PHILIP DU MOULIN, is a wise clergyman and deserves to be an extraordinarily influential one. His remarks on the observance of the Sabbath in St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, last Sunday, ought to be heeded by certain narrow-minded preachers of the Gospel here in this progressive city, where liberal views are supposed to prevail, and by the majority of ministers elsewhere. Even in the Protestant Episcopal Church it is rare to find clergymen who dare express themselves so openly in this matter, although it is likely that most priests of that faith would agree with their brothers of the Roman Catholic Church that the enforcement of the Puritan rules for the observance of Sunday as a day of cold food, long prayers, and no recreation would be neither advisable nor possible now.

It is not uncommon, though, to find ministers of those denominations which in Great Britain are called dissenting, who assume that Sunday is still to be given up wholly to church-going and abstention from all pleasures and worldly affairs. They close their eyes to the plain fact that if the establishment of the "Puritan Sabbath" has been the chief aim of the Protestant Church that institution has been a woeful failure all over the world.

The churches are well filled mornings, afternoons, and evenings by people who do not think it is wicked to ride the bicycle, to play golf and tennis, to sail and row on Sundays. There are some fastidious persons who do none of these things on Sunday from preference, yet who never go to church at all. They would not be seen on the bridle paths or roads of Central Park Sundays because "everybody" is out that day. For a similar reason Sunday evening is the only evening they wear frock coats instead of swallow tails or dinner jackets. But their aim is to be "respectable," not religious.

To the multitude Sunday must be a day of rest and recreation. As such it has more value to the masses now than ever before, for work is harder, burdens heavier, and business competition more cruelly swift. And the value of Sunday's outing to the man of this era increases as he grows older. The clergyman who recognizes this plain fact, not to deplore it, not to protest against it, but to point out how it need not harm the church in any way, is a wise and liberal man who is sure to do his share to keep the power of the church from waning.

CHICAGO'S GAME PIG.

The effete sportsmen of the Meadowbrook Hunt must look to their laurels. No doubt they think that when they pursue the elusive anise-seed bag "across country" to the detriment of the crops and the morals of the Long Island farmer, they are giving a life-like imitation of the real Englishmen who are fond of doing a fast twenty minutes up wind and killing in the open. It may be that their imitation is a good one, but, nevertheless, it is an imitation, and no amount of crying "Yoicks" and "Tally-Ho" will make any one regard it as an original performance.

But out in progressive Chicago they are nothing if not original, and there they have discovered that the pig is a game bird. Now, pig is a serious subject in Chicago, and we ignorant denizens of the East have always supposed that in the Queen City of the West it was an article of religious belief that the man who laid his hand upon a pig save in the way of commerce was one whom it were base flattery to call a gentleman. No New Yorker would dare to make fun of a pig in Chicago. Yet it seems not altogether unnatural that the Chicagoans should do as they please with their own.

It is now only a day or two since one of Chicago's swell clubs submitted a pig to the burning indignity of being greased with the lard of his own species. Then the members of the club, attired in blue "jumpers" and gaudy golf stockings, set out to catch that pig. No wonder that the pig revolted. Had he been chosen to be slaughtered to make a Chicago business day, he would have gone as meekly as a lamb; but to be greased and chased to make a Chicago holiday was too much for his proud heart to endure. A long line of his ancestors had helped to found the houses whose scions now made sport of him. His hams were strung with nervous energy, and his spare ribs throbbed with emotion. And he "humped himself," even as the jack rabbit of Chicago's prairie wards, and struck out for freedom and the honor of his breed.

It may be that he thought he was between the devil and the deep sea. It is not improbable at any rate that he fancied his pursuers were possessed of devils that they should thus evilly entreat him. It may be that, by some dim hereditary process, there lingered in that part of him usually converted into headcheese a recollection of those remote ancestors which dashed down a steep place into the sea and were drowned. There is not any sea at Chicago. There are the Chicago River and Lake Michigan. Even a pig had to shy at the former, and this one, unhappy subject of untimely jest, headed for the lake.

It is not recorded in the news dispatch whether "Michigan, father Michigan, bare bravely up his chin." It seems more than probable that he was drowned. Thus perished a game pig. It is a pity that he did not have a name, for it would go down to history as that of one who, having lived as the representative of a city's prosperity until he was chosen to be a mere matter of sport, preferred death to dishonor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Georgia, Massachusetts, Ohio, and North Carolina each win reflected glory this year by supplying one of the class leaders at Annapolis. The showing is a pleasant one, as it indicates that no single part of the country has a monopoly of brains, though three of these bright boys do come from an Atlantic coast State, and the fourth from what is now well in the East.

—All the street cars in Albany will within a few weeks have been supplied with a fender which is said to be almost effective enough to excuse the startling pretentiousness of its name—"The Providence." It is an arrangement of strong wires which ordinarily stands upright against the front dashboard, and is let down nearly to the track by a touch of the motorman's hand when a pedestrian shows an inclination not to get out of the way, or when passing over a part of the line where the danger of accidents is more or less nearly constant. Pictures of the fender show a rather complicated looking piece of apparatus, but practical use in nearly forty cities has demonstrated its utility. New York, of course, is not one of the cities. Here the cars are fenderless except for a rigid contrivance shaped like a snowplow, well back under the platform, and designed, apparently, to keep the car wheels from getting stained by the blood, or defaced by the bones of people who are in too much of a hurry to remember that when off the sidewalk they are on property that belongs to the transportation companies. The person who is scooped up by the Albany fender is apt to have an exciting moment or two, but he will probably escape any serious injury. When our cars hit, they hit to kill, and one must be more than commonly lucky to escape with a fractured skull and two or three broken limbs.

—Good nature is sometimes a cause of great disappointment. Surely the suggestion, made in this column a few days ago, that the Bradford manuscript ought to come to New York, where it would be convenient to literary students, was not one calculated to stir the passions of Boston. Yet The Boston Journal disappoints us by replying only with the calm questions: "Does THE TIMES believe New York more prominent as a centre of historical study than Boston? If so, why?"

—English feelings are hurt because the Great Western Railway Company is planning a branch across Salisbury Plain, with a station close to Stonehenge. The Salisbury and Winchester Journal is especially stirred up over the matter. It says that it will be a misfortune if the company is allowed to spoil any of the beautiful scenery of the Avon Valley, and an irreparable blunder and a treason to the nation if care is not taken to protect Stonehenge. With a station close to that mysterious altar of a forgotten people, it will, of course, be included in the "cheap trips" of the national Sunday, and those who already find reason to lament the ill-protected condition of "the greatest wonder of the British Isles" will then have seriously increased cause for apprehension. In spite of the act for the protection of ancient monuments, and of the arrangements made by Sir EDMUND ANTROBUS, Stonehenge is at present exposed to constant risk of injury. There is no saying what may happen when the Great Western Railway Company has built a station within three-quarters of a mile of the prehistoric monument and a flood of mischief-making ignorance is let loose on this unique survival of ancient Britain.

PERSONAL.

—Payment of what are called political debts is almost invariably made, not out of the debtor's pocket, but at the expense of the public. Gov. ATKINSON of Georgia has devised a method of settling these obligations at once cheap and honest. He bestows upon his creditors the title of Colonel—not Colonel of anything, but just Colonel in the abstract. It is an excellent scheme. The Governor is saved from the charge of ingratitude, the bearers of the title have to live up to it, and therefore become eminent and respected members of the community, and their neighbors are put to no trouble or less whatever.

—SAMUEL MAXIM, a brother of the famous HIRAM, inventor of guns and experimenter with aeroplanes, lives in the little village of Wayne, Kennebec County, Me., and is himself a seeker after the fame which comes from making discoveries of scientific or industrial importance. Some time ago his attention was called to the fact that both India and Japan have produced swords that will cut through a gun barrel without losing their edge. This led him, according to HIRAM MAXIM, to study old Hindu literature on the subject of steel manufacture, and then to begin at Wayne a series of experiments which soon resulted in the production of a small quantity of steel possessing a remarkable temper. From these few ounces of steel he had one or two drills forged, and with these he was able to drill holes through an ordinary file without damaging the drills at all. He has not yet made any steel for sale, nor does his process, at present, always produce the desired results. As yet, therefore, he does not look upon his work as anything more than an interesting demonstration that, though modern steelmakers have yet a good deal to learn before they can produce a metal which will equal that made by the old Hindu manufacturers of weapons, yet the hope of doing so is by no means doomed to inevitable failure. As for the commercial prospects of Mr. MAXIM'S discovery nothing is yet asserted or even hinted. Neither is any light cast on the amount of old Hindu literature that is accessible to the residents of Maine villages, or on their power to read such of it as comes in their way.

—When Col. ALFRED E. BUCK was first appointed Minister to Japan there was a natural inclination to wonder what qualifications he had for this especially difficult post. Col. BUCK seems to have delayed his departure for the purpose of proving that he hasn't any. And yet, who can tell? Once the United States sent to Japan an old merchant named HARRIS, and he not only served his own country extremely well, but he played no small part in starting the Japanese on the road to civilization. He wasn't an office hunter, however, either for himself or for his local supporters.

—For years past the readers of newspaper poetry, as distinguished from the poetry of other sorts that occasionally appears in newspapers, have derived especial pleasure from the verses of FRANK L. STANTON. His effusions, most often in negro dialect, have an apparent spontaneousness that is lacking in most of their kind, and betray a sense of harmony and a love of nature in its most genial moods that put them in a class by themselves. STANTON is now about forty-five years old, of medium height, fierce black eyes, and what is described as a gunpowder complexion, whatever that may be. He is not a product of the college, or even of the school, for he had to earn a living when other boys are devoting themselves to readers and arithmetics, and when just entering his teens served as office boy for JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS on The Savannah News. Then he worked for a while in a printing office in South Carolina, and finally joined the staff of The Atlanta Constitution. He has written verses since childhood, and his first dollar for a poem came from a New York weekly to which, when fifteen years old, he sent some verses with a very brief note stating that he wanted that modest sum for them. For the next poem he demanded $2, and, receiving it, asked $3 for the third. This, too, was paid, and, elated by such a fabulous reward, he sat down, wrote ten poems in an evening, and sent them on with a demand for $30. The whole ten were declined with curt thanks, and STANTON thought his poetic career was closed until an old printer to whom he told the story and showed the poems, said, "You sent too many at one time. The editor thought they must be plagiarisms or below the average. But they are pretty fair poems. Send one of them every week to your man. He will think that they are brand new." The advice was followed, and it is said that every one of the poems was accepted. STANTON'S memory—for poetry—is wonderful. He can repeat the whole of "Childe Harold," page after page of Shakespeare, and hundreds of lyrics and ballads. For matter of other kinds his memory is grotesquely untrustworthy. STANTON thinks the South the only proper place for a man to live, and it is said that he has declined salaries offered by Northern papers twice as large as that which he receives in Atlanta.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Tennessee Republican State Committee has formally put itself on record as being opposed to the proposed convention to revise the Constitution of the State, the vote standing 11 to 5. The Democrats seem to welcome this action gleefully.

* * *

Gold bricks may not be easy to dispose of nowadays, but a plausible young man accosted a Georgia farmer one day last week and in a very little while induced him to pay $50 for a machine which he assured him would turn out brand-new twenty-dollar bills by simply turning a crank.

* * *

The City of Mobile, Ala., is now rejoicing in an intimation that it may soon have a new railroad station, and, certainly, no city of its size and importance deserves it more or has been more patient under the long-continued infliction of a totally inadequate, inconvenient, and dangerous structure.

* * *

Mrs. George B. Edwards of Pittsburg, who lately gave $5,000 to the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Allegheny, as a memorial of her son, last week divided $15,000 equally among the West Penn, the Homeopathic, and the Allegheny Hospitals, for the maintenance of beds in memory of her husband.

* * *

Niagara River is said to be teeming with goldfish, but as they are hard to catch and bad to eat they are not regarded by the neighboring dwellers as a very desirable acquisition. They have been seen there only within the past year, it is said. Spearing and drawing of seines are forbidden by law. The fish are said to have come from a creek in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, where a few were placed several years ago.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Davis H. Waite of Colorado has given his horse a loose bridle and migrated to Texas, announcing his intention to help build up the country—that is, he is going to live in Texas and farm, and attract thither just as many settlers as he can induce to go there from his old home. The Winters of Colorado, he says, are too long. He believes in small farms, and he finds in the Lone Star State a disposition to cut up the plantations into five and ten acre tracts.

Bonding of Suburban Towns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the recent and pending creation of indebtedness by the smaller villages and towns within the Greater New York territory, I would respectfully suggest that on this subject there is a point of view opposite to that formulated by the President of the Savings Banks Association, and which is at least as plausible as his, with its insinuations of recklessness and dishonesty. I beg leave to submit the following proposition:

Take the case of a village which has heretofore paid its own way, and yet is far from having acquired a standard of public improvement comparable with that existing in the heavily bonded municipalities of New York, Brooklyn, or Long Island City. Is it reasonable to insist that such a village shall assume its pro rata share of the large indebtedness of those cities without first endowing itself by means of bond sales with permanent benefits as nearly as possible commensurate, relative to respective real estate values, with those enjoyed by the powerful communities which propose to absorb it, and thereby entering the deal on something like even terms? If not, is there not room for further explanation from the eminent financier referred to, and in the absence of such explanation, or if it should not be satisfactory, may he not be in danger of being suspected of a willingness to discourage general competition at these bond sales, so that actual buyers may acquire the bonds on their own terms and thereby gather in the important increment which is certain to accrue by reason of the inevitable advance in the market value of these bonds?

JOHN R. WATERS,
President of the Village of Arverne-by-the-Sea, Queens County, L. I.
New York, May 24, 1897.

Those Open Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The expressions of opinion during the last week on the part of several of your more delicate readers concerning open and closed surface cars have interested, not to say amused, me. Permit me, however, to enter a plea on behalf of those who like fresh air whenever and wherever they can get it. The people of New York that ride in surface cars would breathe a more wholesome air if they had open cars all the year round. A closed car is more a "pneumonia car" than an open one is, I am sure. I should be magnanimous enough to have every tenth car a "white mouse car," in which those who wish to be crowded into a damp, stuffy, and exhausted air may ride. For them there is also that stifling hole—the elevated train.

W. LAY.
May 23, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Cynical.

It may be pleasanter to be good-tempered than ill-tempered, but it's a good deal more trouble.—Nashville American.

The Exceptional Time.

"Almost any man will admit that he's liable to make mistakes."

"Yes, except when he makes them."—Chicago Journal.

Misnomers Maybe.

In a ball game at Martinsville Weakly pitched for the winners and Limeburger for the defeated, which shows again that the battle is not always to the strong.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Poet Knows It.

"Piping a lay may be more genteel than laying a pipe," soliloquized the plumber, as he paused to listen to the sweet warbling of the tenor on the third floor, "but there's more money in my business."—Washington Times.

The Usual Rivalry.

Wheeler, who rides a "Lightning"—You ought to get a lock for that wheel.

Scorcher, who rides a "Blue Streak"—Think so?

"Yes. Some one might steal it—for the lamp."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Warriors and Uniforms.

"Who is that rather plainly dressed man with the iron-gray hair sitting in that box?"

"That is Col. Blank. He is an old campaigner who has won considerable celebrity as an Indian fighter."

"I have heard of him. Who is that fierce-looking man in the gorgeous uniform, with epaulets, cocked hat, and gold braid?"

"That's Col. Van Cleave."

"Whom has he ever fought?"

"Mosquitoes."—Chicago Tribune.

MODIFIED JOY.

From the Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The grass is green, the leaves are out,
Sweet Spring is here, beyond a doubt.
The azure skies
Unmeasured depths of blue appear,
The blossoms and the birds are here,
Likewise the flies.

The bees are buzzing 'round the hive,
The growing garden seems alive
With budding germs.
The apple trees are just a sight,
With dainty blossoms, pink and white,
And canker worms.

The pansy beds are bright with bloom,
The lilacs with their sweet perfume
The senses woo.
A sense of joy your being floods;
The rose bushes are full of buds,
And rose bugs, too.

Yes, it is really Spring once more,
The joyous time of hellebore
And budding hope,
The time for using Paris green,
A season for enjoyment keen,
And whale-oil soap.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

"A Round of Pleasure," the Summer Extravaganza Produced at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

IT IS NOT TOO LIVELY

Odell Williams Appears as a Star in a New Play at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—Changes of Bill in the Various Music Halls.

"A Round of Pleasure" had a noisy welcome at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, and most of the spectators, if not all of them, remained to see the quadrille d'honneur transformed into a wild can-can under the influence of Dr. Edison Beaten's brain wafers, which had been flying about and exploding all through the piece. Perhaps the heavy rainstorm, which had come up while the people were in the theatre, kept them till the end. Certainly it was not the fun of the play, for that was all compressed in a brief imitation of Senator Platt in the rôle of Iago, (conspiring with Mark Hanna in the guise of Shylock,) and in the incidental "turn" of the Rogers Brothers, Dutch knockabouts from "the halls." Certainly it was not the music, which was all weak and characterless.

The words of "A Round of Pleasure," written by Sydney Rosenfeld, generally miss fire. There is a song in it which sets forth that the words do not matter, as no one ever hears them, and that the man who wrote "tiddycum, taddicum," is the greatest poet of all. Mr. Rosenfeld has written a great deal of "tiddycum, taddicum." The music was composed by Ludwig Englander in the manner of one who felt he had done a hard season's work, and ought not to be asked to do more. It serves no purpose except to prove once more Mr. Englander's fondness of Vienna operetta, and that was unnecessary.

There are a number of capable performers in "A Round of Pleasure" besides Walter Jones. Jerome Sykes, Richard Carle, Charles Kirke, and Jeannette Bageard, an excellent dancer, are prominent. Marie Celeste, who is the heroine, or one of them, has a pleasing presence and sufficient skill. The singing of Marguerite Sylva and Eva Davenport is as bad as their music.

Walter Jones is entertaining only when he is imitating Mr. Platt, and that imitation does not extend beyond the likeness of his "mask" to the extant caricatures of Mr. Platt. It could not. Mr. Platt is not known by the public, which only knows of him. The idea of a horse show in which the horses are spectators and men and women performers is good enough, but it is not developed, and when it is explained beforehand falls rather flat.

"A Round of Pleasure" is concerned also with golf, gypsies, and Shakespearean drama, which is travestied well enough for a few minutes, when Othello tries to smother Lady Macbeth and is worsted. In that respect he resembles the tights worn by the ladies of the ballet. Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger have wisely refrained from wasting a large sum of money on silk tights. The costumes are all showy, though, and the color schemes generally pleasing, although nothing to cause remark. Two of Ernst Albert's scenic pictures, showing a country house with its lawn and garden, and an illuminated ballroom, are very pretty. But "A Round of Pleasure" will have to be rounded out and made pleasanter if it is to run all Summer, as one of the songs modestly intimates.

Welkin Ring	Jerome Sykes
Dr. Edson Beaten	Walter Jones
Duke of Marlinspike	Richard Carle
Moses Geezenbaum	Charles Kirke
Domino Boomps	Gus Rogers
Prunio Schrumm	Max Rogers
Harry Spaulding	Richard C. Bennett
Aurora	Marguerite Sylva
Nlobe	Marie Celeste
Miss Winsome	Eva Davenport
Stella	Jeannette Bageard
Mrs. Van Ogden	Babette Rodney

ODELL WILLIAMS AS McSLATHERS.

"The Alderman" Is Amusing and Was Well Received.

Odell Williams appeared as a star at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night in a new comic play by William Gill, called "The Alderman." Both the play and the actor were well received. The piece is light, cheerful, and serves its purpose in giving Mr. Williams an opportunity to present a bluff, hearty, good-souled, healthy-minded, and practical politician of the old school, and a chance to do some really clever work and do it excellently.

It is a story of Alderman McSlathers's campaign for the Senatorship of "the Morrisania District." It is a page out of the life of almost any man who has ever run for office, and a remarkably true sketch. Its simplicity is its strength, perhaps. Mr. Williams has caught the air and the manner of a type that has existed within the past generation, but rare enough now, perhaps though there are some practical politicians who are honest even in these times. The villains are a prohibitionist and a "reformer."

Two love incidents, one dealing with a son of the "reformer"—Blanchard Maxwell—and the daughter of the Alderman, and the other with the Alderman himself and his typewriter, supply the sentimental interest. Both are trifles, but the best scene of the play is the proposal of the Alderman to his typewriter by the dictation of a letter, which she supposes to be directed to a "new woman"—Mrs. Fordham—instead of to herself. It is quaint, quiet, and effective, and Mr. Williams and Miss Wheeler made a thoroughly charming scene of it. Taken all in all, there is very much more to praise than to condemn in the trifle—for it is only that.

Andrew McSlathers	Odell Williams
Blanchard Maxwell	Mark Price
Col. Jefferson Brace	Charles W. Allison
Jack Maxwell	Paul Menifee
Eli Slamm	Harry J. Holliday
Richard Derby	James R. Garey
James	Jacques Martin
G. W. Johnson	Jacques Martin
Sprome	David Christie
Alderbooze	Robert McIntyre
Mrs. Tremont Fordham	Marion Abbott
Mrs. McSlathers	Emily Stowe
Fanny McSlathers	Zenaide Williams
Dora Wellesley	May Wheeler
Mrs. Annie Sedgwick	Kate Gilbert

OPERETTA AT THE BIJOU.

"Erminie" Revived to Open a Summer Season of Light Music.

The belief that there is always a public for the lighter forms of musical entertainment in this city doubtless led Mr. Rudolf Aronson, manager of the Bijou Theatre, to try the experiment which was begun there last night. The experiment consists of offering familiar light operas with tolerably good casts, but inexpensive mounting. The work offered last night for the opening of the season was Paulton and Jakobowski's familiar and popular operetta, "Erminie." This was the great success of Mr. Aronson's personal direction of the Casino, and it is not remarkable that he should return to it now. The performance given last night was one of more than respectable merit, and it ought to please that part of the public to which the operetta is new.

The representatives of the two thieves last night were William Broderick and Frederick Solomon. Mr. Broderick played Ravvy in one of Mr. Wilson's revivals of the operetta, and proved then, as he did last night, to be an acceptable representative of the gentlemanlike blackguard. Mr. Solomon has not been seen here before as Caddy, and if we had not seen Mr. Wilson, we should all regard him as excellent. He is ruder and more boisterous than his predecessor, but he is funny in his way, and he amused the audience. Miss Jennie Weathersby appeared in her original part, the Princess, and the refinement and unction of her performance were delightful. Miss Helen Bertram sang the music of Erminie with considerable skill and a pleasing quality of voice. Mr. Campbell was satisfactory as Eugene, and sang his one solo tastefully. George Honey as the Marquis de Brabazon was conventional and extremely dry. As Javotte Miss Della Stacy displayed an interesting confidence in herself and a singing voice of amazing originality. The other members of the company were not notable for anything except their general air of discomfort.

The chorus was sufficiently large for the needs of the house, and sang well. The orchestra might have been richer in strings with advantage, but it was composed of good material and played well. Mr. Ernest

Never conducted as only such an experienced operetta director can. The audience was of fair size and applauded the music vociferously.

Theatres and Music Halls.

The hundreds of waxwork figures at the Eden Musée have put on their Summer clothes, and the many changes made in the arrangement of the groups make the Musée practically a new place. The cinematograph displays new pictures this week, and the Hungarian orchestra concerts are enjoyable.

Felix Morris and Walter Lennox, Sr., appear this week at Keith's Union Square Theatre in a one-act comedy, entitled "A Game of Cards," which is a familiar translation of "Une Partie Piquet." A long and entertaining "continuous" bill includes Frank Latona, the Borellis, Mattie Wilkes, the Royal English handbell ringers, the Meers Brothers, Leonidas's trained cats and dogs, and Caron and Herbert in a grotesque clown act.

Papinta, a very clever dancer, appears this week at Hammerstein's Olympia roof garden, where she presents a novel dancing act executed with the aid of mirrors. Lizzie B. Raymond sings in an interesting manner some popular darky melodies, and other songs, and Baroness Blanc continues. Others on the bill include Newell and Shivett, horizontal bar performers; Oceana, a contortionist; Josie de Witt, a pleasing violinist; Josephine Sabel, the Manhattan Comedy Four, Galette's monkey comedians, and many others.

Emil Gautier, the French horseman, who was to have appeared at Koster & Bial's last January, made his public appearance at that music hall last night. He presented a couple of well-trained horses in a clever high school ménage act, which has already been described in THE TIMES. Madeline Marshall and Kitty Nelson, a couple of graceful dancers and singers, were very acceptable, and an act from "At Coney Island" was cleverly presented by Merri Osborn, and Mathews and Bulger. Others on the bill included the Hawthorne sisters, the De Filippes, and Leola Mitchell.

An entertaining bill is given at the St. Nicholas Music Hall this week by a number of well selected variety performers. The Lane sisters, a versatile trio of singing soubrettes, give clever imitations of negro dialect melodies and other darky songs. May Howard is popular, and the Gardners, including a youngster who manipulates a drum major's baton with dexterity, are diverting. Others on the bill include Hodges and Launchmere, colored singers and dancers; William de Roe, Elly Coghlan, and Edworth and Rolla White. This music hall has started out pleasantly, and is likely to be very popular.

Frank Bush, the character comedian, made his reappearance in variety at Weber & Fields's Music Hall last night. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew also appeared. The rest of the bill is composed of Cassie and McDonald, Edward Abeles, Helene Lowell, May Wentworth, the Beaumont sisters, and Stanley Whiting. The three comedians, Weber, Fields, and Sam Bernard, continue their amusing sketch of the three bewhiskered German milkmaids in "Tess of the W'Eberfields," in which Miss Annie Pennoyer also appear. The run of the extravaganza, "Mr. New York, Esq.," is drawing to a close, as the music hall is announced to close about the first week in June.

MANSFIELD AND MANAGERS PART.

Hoyt and McKee Say They Could Not Agree with Him.

Richard Mansfield will not be managed next season by Messrs. Hoyt and McKee. This announcement, which was quietly made last night, is the outcome of a meeting held yesterday afternoon between the actor and his former managers. The business relations were established between them Jan. 1, 1896. For some time there have been rumors of dissatisfaction over the transfer of the lease of the Garrick Theatre, which the actor made to his managers some months ago.

Frank McKee said last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES: "It is true that we have severed connections with Mr. Mansfield. We could not agree. Mr. Hoyt and myself met Mr. Mansfield to-day and had a business talk. After Mr. Mansfield went away, Mr. Hoyt and I held a consultation, and we decided to cancel our contract with him. We notified Mr. Mansfield of our decision later in the afternoon."

RESIGNATION OF MR. MALONE.

The Actors' Society of America Refuses to Act on It Before the Annual Meeting.

The much-talked-about meeting of the Actors' Society of America to consider the resignation of the President, John Malone, was held Sunday in secret, and after much heated discussion resulted in nothing. The members unanimously decided to lay the resignation on the table until Aug. 18, when the annual meeting of the society will be held.

The question of filing a bond by the Treasurer, F. F. Mackay, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws, was also deferred until next meeting, when it will be finally settled. Some of Mr. Mackay's friends offered a resolution censuring Mr. Malone and the Board of Directors for their treatment of him. The resolution was couched in such severe language that the majority of the members refused to consider it.

For some time past there has been a division among the members of the society regarding the continuance of Mr. Malone as President and the advisability of asking Mr. Mackay to carry out the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, which provide that the Treasurer shall file a bond. Mr. Malone and his friends contend that it is his duty to do so, while Mr. Mackay's friends say the precaution is unnecessary.

Mr. Malone, in his letter of resignation filed April 19, stated that he had been accused of using his position as President of the society for material benefit, and that he realized under the circumstances he could not be of much further use to the society, but that he is willing to answer all charges and to prove the groundlessness of the complaint.

It is admitted that Mr. Malone has devoted much of his time to the protection in the law courts of the poorer members of the theatrical profession unable to pay for legal services, and some letters on legal matters written on the Actors' Society stationery, with his name as President on it, have been cited as proof of the charges.

A. PARKER BROWNE RETIRES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—At the annual meeting of the Handel and Haydn Society to-night President A. Parker Browne, who has had office ten years, resigned, and Vice President Eugene B. Hagar was chosen in his stead.

The election of Directors resulted in the choice of a board which is expected to supplant B. J. Lang by George W. Chadwick as musical director.

The new board is as follows: Edward P. Boynton, Joseph A. Leonard, Lewis B. Guyer, Frederick E. Chapman, George M. Brooks, Isaac W. Risdon, Stephen R. Dow, and James McCormick.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The true reason for the non-appearance of May Yohe (Lady Frances Hope) at Koster & Bial's this season is said to be the expectation of an heir to the peerage.

Miss Rose Coghlan was removed from St. Elizabeth's Hospital yesterday to her home. It will be some time before the actress fully recovers from her recent illness.

Handsome beveled mirrors were given away at the Herald Square Theatre last night as souvenirs of the two hundredth performance of "The Girl from Paris."

Katharine Florence took the place of Elsie De Wolfe in "Never Again" at the Garrick Theatre last night, and acted the rôle of Marcelline, wife of Vignon, the sculptor, acceptably.

Elsie De Wolfe, Cissy Fitzgerald, and Adele Ritchie are among theatrical folk who sail on the St. Paul for England to-morrow. Miss De Wolfe goes first to Paris, and will spend three weeks each at Venice and at Aix-les-Bains, returning in the Autumn to rejoin the Empire stock company. Miss Fitzgerald will fill a Summer engagement in London.

John B. Doris will manage the Casino Roof Garden for Directors Lederer and McLellan of the Casino Company this Summer. He announces he will bring the stage forward twenty feet, and fit it with adequate scenery for a full stage performance. Mr. Doris is negotiating with Louis Roble to have his burlesque company open the roof garden May 29 with the production "In Gay New York."

Funeral of Frederick Hemming.

The funeral services of Lawyer Frederick Hemming, who was killed Saturday evening by falling down the steps of the New York Press Club, were held last night at the clubrooms, 34 West Twenty-sixth Street. Short addresses dealing with the life of the deceased were made by Charles J. Smith, Dr. Friedrich, Charles Sotheran, and T. J. Henway. After this Cyrus Lodge of Freemasons conducted the Masonic service according to the ritual of that order. Interment will be in the Press Club plot at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

VON TAUSCH TRIAL BEGINS

Von Luetzow Says He Was Instructed to Publish Reports About the Emperor's Ear Troubles.

COURT SCANDAL IN GERMANY

Count von Eulenberg, Ambassador to Austria, Among the Witnesses Summoned in the Case of the Former Chief of the Secret Political Police.

BERLIN, May 24.—The trial of Herr von Tausch, the former Commissioner of the Secret Political Police, who was arrested on Dec. 8 last, at the close of the sensational Luetzow-Leckert trial, during which the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and the German Ambassador to Austria, Count Philip von Eulenberg, were among the witnesses, commenced to-day, and will probably last a week. Among the witnesses summoned are Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Count Philip von Eulenberg, ex-Ministers von Koeller and Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Police President Windheim, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, and about fifty newspaper men, besides a number of officials belonging to the different Ministries.

At the opening of the trial the President of the court cautioned Baron von Luetzow, who, with Herr Leckert, was sentenced to sixteen months' imprisonment on the charge of libeling Baron Marschall von Bieberstein and Count von Eulenberg, in asserting that the wording of the Czar's toast to Emperor William at Breslau last year was altered at their instance, not to depart from the actual truth in the testimony which he might be called upon to give against von Tausch.

The former Chief of the Secret Political Police was then examined. He made a statement relative to the employment of Von Luetzow and a newspaper man named Schumann by the Secret Political Police and assured the court that he, von Tausch, had never caused political interests to be served by his agents.

Schumann, or Norman-Schumann, is said to have been much more guilty than Baron von Luetzow, who, whose accomplice he is charged with being. Schumann escaped from Berlin just in time to avoid arrest. He was charged, in conjunction with Baron von Luetzow, with having signed fictitious names to receipts for money given them to bribe newspaper writers or editors or subordinate employes of the Government to furnish secretly information of every kind wanted in the alleged campaign to discredit the existing Cabinet.

Von Luetzow, during the course of his examination, testified that he received definite instructions to publish reports about the ear troubles of the Emperor. The witness was asked if von Tausch assigned these troubles to an alleged malady. He replied:

"Certainly. Von Tausch said the malady had a cancerous basis, was inherited from his father, and that the disease considerably affected his Majesty's general health."

VON TAUSCH'S OFFENSE.

Threatens to Expose Persons in Power if He Is Prosecuted.

Von Tausch is charged with four-fold perjury and, incidentally, with treason. He threatens, if pushed to the wall, to make a clean breast of everything, and this may include establishing the identity of the authorship of the famous so-called Von Kotze letters, by which an anonymous writer, for over a year, kept the Court of Germany in a state of turmoil by making the most scandalous insinuations against male or female members of many aristocratic families, resulting in stormy scenes, separations, duels, and deaths. Count Von Kotze, the former Court Chamberlain, according to general report, is certainly not the author of this series of venomous attacks upon various members of the nobility, and it has been more than once hinted that the author of these scandalous missives is to be found in the very highest circles in Germany. Therefore, under all the circumstances, the very greatest interest is taken in the proceedings against Von Tausch, whose preliminary examination may be said to have commenced on Dec. 8 last, when he was arrested at the close of the sensational Luetzow-Leckert trial, during which the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Marshal von Bieberstein, were among the witnesses.

Caprivi One of the Victims.

The whole matter seems to date from the fall of Prince Bismarck. From the time of his accession to the Chancellorship a merciless, underhand political warfare was waged against Gen. Von Caprivi, and his enemies were eventually successful in causing his retirement. This was seemingly followed by another political campaign, this time against several other members of the Government, two of whom, Dr. Koeller, Minister for the Interior, and Gen. Bronsardt Von Schellendorf, Minister for War, lost their portfolios.

When the Czar and Emperor William met at Breslau last year their Majesties toasted each other, and the Emperor of Russia, replying to the Emperor of Germany, said he was "imbued with the same feelings as your Majesty." But a version of the Czar's toast was published in which it was stated that he said he was "imbued with the same feelings as my late father," and it was further asserted that the Czar's wording was altered in the report of the toasts at the instance of Count von Eulenberg, the High Court Marshal, in British interests, and the editor of the paper in which this version of the toast appeared was induced to believe that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Marshal von Bieberstein, was desirous that this charge against Count von Eulenberg should be published. Later Count von Eulenberg and Baron Marshal von Bieberstein commenced actions for libel against two newspaper men, Baron von Luetzow and Herr Leckert, alias Larsen, a young man who was clearly only a tool in the hands of powerful wirepullers. But in reality the action was taken against the political clique which for six years past has been directing the intrigues which have resulted in the overthrow of Chancellors and Ministers.

Falsifications of the Czar's Toast.

As the case progressed, the efforts of the prosecutors turned upon Herr von Tausch, and it was shown that Baron von Luetzow and others were numbered among his paid agents.

Counsel for Baron von Luetzow and Leckert had tried to prove that the statement that Count von Eulenburg had falsified the version of the Czar's speech emanated from Baron Marshal von Bieberstein, and that the latter wished von Eulenburg to be exposed, and therefore the efforts of the prosecution were steadily directed toward finding out the identity of the individual who had placed Baron von Luetzow, who first obtained the "news," in possession of the alleged facts. Baron Marshal von Bieberstein insisted that the men who in this manner tried to set the Emperor's entourage against the Foreign Office were identical with those who concocted the intrigues which led to the downfall of members of the Cabinet. Later Baron von Luetzow confessed in writing that von Tausch was the instigator of the intrigues complained of.

Von Luetzow's Confession.

In this connection von Luetzow said:

"Everything I did was done by strict order of my employer, Police Commissioner von Tausch. It was at his order that I published the allegation that Court Marshal Count von Eulenberg had spread the false version of the Czar's toast in English interests. By order of Herr von Tausch I declared that Baron von Marschall wished to have this allegation published by the papers. When these articles appeared I took them to von Tausch. He was delighted, and triumphantly exclaimed, 'We have at last put a nice thing in Marschall's dish.' He added: 'I must send these articles to Count Philip von Eulenberg, (German Ambassador at Vienna and a cousin of the Court Marshal here.) He will be immensely pleased.' He wrote a letter to the Ambassador, who was then staying at Castle Liebenberg, and received a letter from him in return thanking him, and adding that in a few days he would come to Berlin, and would be glad to see him.

"Some days later von Tausch came to me saying that the whole Foreign Office was in an uproar about the article, and that Baron Marschall was taking up the matter very seriously. He continued, 'I have been ordered by the police President to make investigations, and shall be forced to give your name as the author. But, never mind; be firm and silent. I will protect you in any case.' A few days elapsed, and Tausch came again, saying, 'They have also discovered the affair of Kukutsch's forged signature, but keep steadfast. Count Philip von Eulenberg will protect you and me, you may rely upon it. He is a powerful man.'"

Ambassador on the Stand.

On the witness stand afterward von Tausch admitted he had sent the articles and the letter to Count Philip von Eulenberg, and he also admitted that he had some suspicion about the genuineness of Kukutsch's signature on the receipt; but it was not true that he had induced von Luetzow to forge it.

Count Philip von Eulenburg is among Emperor William's most intimate friends. His Majesty invites him every year to attend him on his yachting trips to Norway, and the Emperor, yearly, has been the Count's guest at Castle Liebenberg, where Gen. von Caprivi's resignation was brought about by his proud refusal to disavow an article in The Cologne Gazette attacking Count Botho von Eulenburg, the then Prussian Minister President, who had tendered his resignation, later accepted, on account of friction between himself and Caprivi. Von Tausch was shown to have known the name of the author of The Cologne Gazette article, but he kept it secret to serve his own ends and allowed another writer to remain under suspicion for years.

On Monday, Dec. 8 last, the Ambassador appeared on the witness stand and admitted he had received a letter from von Tausch and that he had answered it in amiable terms, and he also admitted that, at his (Count von Eulenburg's) instance, the Emperor had bestowed a decoration upon von Tausch. But, the next moment, the Ambassador solemnly asserted that he had never been mixed up in a political intrigue and that he never would be so involved.

Von Tausch's Word Contradicted.

The Public Prosecutor then sent for von Tausch and asked him whether he had inspired or allowed to be printed a paragraph in the Berlin Tageblatt that Leckert frequented the Foreign Office. Von Tausch swore he had not made such an assertion.

The editor of the Tageblatt, Dr. Levysohn, was then called and von Tausch was again sent from the courtroom.

Dr. Levysohn, on oath, stated that von Tausch had called at his office and, in a long conversation, had given him the material for an article on the Czar's toast at Breslau and had expressly stated that Leckert had frequently been received at the Foreign Office. When informed that von Tausch had sworn to the contrary, Dr. Levysohn shrugged his shoulders and remarked:

"I have sworn, and can only speak the truth."

Thereupon the Public Prosecutor arose and asked for the arrest of von Tausch on the charge of perjury.

In addition to Chancellor Caprivi, the present Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, is known to have striven in vain to obtain the removal of von Tausch. Who, then, is the man who is so powerful as to stand successfully behind the Secret Police Commissioner against the influence of the two Chancellors, to say nothing of many Cabinet Ministers? This is the question which people are asking themselves and which makes the trial of von Tausch such an interesting chapter in history.

MAY PARDON IRISHMEN.

Clemency for Political Prisoners Expected During Queen Victoria's Jubilee Festivities.

DUBLIN, May 24.—It is believed to be certain that many, perhaps all, of the political prisoners, including the Invincibles James Fitzharris, Larry Hanlon, and Joe Mullett, will be pardoned early in June, in commemoration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

ELEVEN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

News that They Will Be Released Causes Irishmen to Rejoice.

The news that the Queen will cause the release of Irish political prisoners brought much rejoicing to Irish Nationalists in this city yesterday. Especially was this the case with members of the Amnesty Society. It is what they have been working for ever since the men were sentenced in 1883. The Irish Amnesty Society and the Amnesty Association of Great Britain have begged Home Secretaries of every Cabinet since 1885 to do this, but in vain. So often were these requests repeated and refused that John Daly in a recent speech said "it would be undignified for the Irish people to further persist in their endeavors in that direction."

At the present time there are eleven men in English and Irish prisons serving life sentences for high treason against the Crown in the years from 1882 to 1886. Three of them are said to be insane and the others are in such condition that, to quote the words of James F. Eagan, who served eleven years in prison on the same general charge, "if they are not pardoned soon there will be no occasion for a pardon."

The crimes for which these men were convicted are known as the "dynamite outrages" by the so-called "Invincibles," that occurred almost simultaneously throughout the British Isles. Attempts were made to blow up the Tower of London, the Victoria Station, Scotland Yard, and the London Bridge. Other attempts were made in Liverpool and Edinburgh to destroy public buildings, and public men received many threatening letters.

The culmination of all this was the murder of Lord Cavendish and his secretary, Michael Burke, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1883. The men were found horribly hacked and mutilated in broad daylight in one of the fashionable parks of the city. For this crime several persons were hanged, and others were imprisoned. Those now serving sentences on this charge at Downpatrick, County Down, are Joseph Mullett, James Fitzharris, and Lawrence Hanlon. They have been there since 1883. Matthew Mullen has been in the same prison since 1881. He was convicted of one of the earlier charges of treason, and has been insane for several years.

Portland Prison, where Whitehead and Gallagher were confined until last Summer, holds the men who were convicted of being concerned in the "physical force" movement. Henry Hammond Wilson, an American citizen, was sent to the prison from London in June, 1883, closely followed by Timothy Featherstone from Liverpool in July. Featherstone is insane. Harry Burton was sentenced in May, 1885, Henry Dalton and Patrick Flanagan in July, 1883. Flanagan is also insane. Terrence McDermott was sent from Edinburgh in 1883, and John Duff from Warwick in November, 1885.

James Eagan and C. O'Connor McLoughlin of the Irish National Alliance both believe the report of amnesty. "It is what we have heard rumored for some time," said Mr. Eagan. "It will be the first thing the Queen has ever done for Ireland," said Mr. McLoughlin.

Ex-Detective Still Released.

LONDON, May 24.—Charles Still, the ex-detective of York, Penn., who was arrested at Glasgow on April 24, upon a warrant demanding his extradition to the United States to answer a charge of receiving stolen money, was discharged at the Bow Street Police Court to-day. A representative of the United States Embassy announced to the court that the Governor of Pennsylvania had cabled the embassy that the charge against Still had been abandoned. Thereupon the court ordered the prisoner to be released from custody.

CRISPI TALKED TO HUMBERT.

Said Two Persons Would Go into Exile, He, a Poor Man, and the King with Millions.

LONDON, May 25.—Referring to the expected trial of Signor Crispi for complicity in the Bank of Naples scandals, the Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Two months ago Signor Crispi had an audience of King Humbert and complained bitterly of the campaign against him. He declared that he would defend and justify his connection with the transactions in question, and then added: 'Permit me to tell you plainly, Sire, what the upshot will be. Two persons will go into exile—I as a poor man and you, Sire, with your millions.'"

EUSTIS TAKES HIS LEAVE

Retiring Ambassador Contrasts the Institutions of France and the United States.

TO LOCATE IN NEW YORK

Personal Liberty as It Is Understood in Great Britain and This Country Unknown in France, Where Political Liberty Is Everything.

PARIS, May 24.—The retiring United States Ambassador, Mr. James B. Eustis, drove to the Elysee Palace to-day and presented his letters of recall to President Faure. After the ceremony Mr. Eustis granted an interview to a representative of The Associated Press and gave the latter his impressions of France, and expressed his admiration of the French people and his opinion of the rejected arbitration treaty. Mr. Eustis said:

"My four years' residence in France has afforded me a very favorable opportunity of studying French institutions, and it has been a most interesting study, as it has enabled me to contrast the working of republican government in France and constitutional government in the United States. There are strong points of dissimilarity. They are called sister republics, but as to fundamental principles they are not very closely related. In our Constitution, personal rights, personal liberty, and the freedom of the citizen from the arbitrary interference of the Government are specifically protected. In France these constitutional guarantees are unknown, nor are all the other rights which are secured to the citizen accused of crime, provided for under our system, known to the French Constitution, such as the right to bail, the writ of habeas corpus, and many others. The French Constitution is based upon the idea of political liberty, ours upon the idea of personal liberty.

No Personal Liberty in France.

"In advocacy of personal liberty, France has never produced a single great man, the fact being that no matter how ardent a republican a Frenchman may be, and how great may have been his devotion to the political rights of the people, he does not seem able to form the slightest conception of what are known in England and the United States as the fundamental rights of personal liberty. They made a revolution to destroy one Bastille, but they have many to-day upon the republican soil of France, owing to their system of arbitrary arrests, detentions, and perquisitions which exist only under the most autocratic form of Government. The fact is that every Juge d'Instruction is invested with a power to imprison innocent citizens so that he may become a petty tyrant, depriving them of their liberty for an indefinite period, denying to them access to any member of their family and the aid and advice of counsel. To an American such a system would render his life intolerable. It could be wiped out of existence in one day, but no one seems to consider it sufficiently important to protect the personal liberty of the citizens. It is very extraordinary that when the French adopted their present Constitution, ours had been in successful operation for over eighty-five years, and yet they did not borrow a single idea or copy a single provision of our Constitution, which an English statesman has pronounced to be the greatest work of human reason. This only illustrates what is observable with regard to other matters, how intensely French everything is in France. In strange contrast to this it is a most notable fact that both England and the United States have engrafted upon their jurisprudence the principles of the French civil law which have been made the basis of their equity jurisprudence.

"The French certainly deserve a great deal of credit for having maintained their republic in the face of such adverse circumstances, but they present the strange anomaly of a self-governing people being fond of the constant and unremitting interference of the Government in their personal affairs and their personal relations, and being supremely indifferent to the rights of personal liberty. An eminent Frenchman with whom I was discussing this question most truthfully declared: 'En France nous tenons beaucoup à l'égalité, mais quant à la liberté nous en fichons.' The ignorance of public men in France with regard to the working of our Constitutional Government often amazed me.

Arbitration "a Sentimental Farce."

"As regards the French people, my residence in Paris has increased my admiration for them. I consider them a most marvelous people as regards their intelligence, their thrift, their habits of sobriety, their wonderful resources, and their devotion to political liberty, and if, as we do, they allowed their free institutions to develop, instead of dwarfing the individuals, their national power would be much greater than it is now."

"As you were for years a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, what is your opinion of the rejected treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States?"

"I have always considered it a sentimental farce. It is based upon a false idea—in the first place, that the intelligent processes of diplomacy are inadequate to adjust differences between the two Governments, and, secondly, that the amicable process of special arbitration will not be resorted to when diplomacy fails. Both of these assumptions are falsified, even by our very late experience, and it is a humiliating confession by both Governments to admit that these potent instrumentalities are not to be within our reach in the future as they have been in the past. If, on the other hand, it means that the feeling of hostility between the two countries is so pronounced that it is necessary to establish a disciplinary tribunal to keep them in order and to prevent them from rushing at each other's throats, which is a preposterous supposition, in that case any permanent tribunal of arbitration would be brushed aside and utterly fail of its intended purpose."

"What are your plans now?"

"I have presented my letters of recall, and, therefore, am a private citizen. I shall shortly leave Paris, settle in New York, and practice law there."

AMBASSADOR PORTER RECEIVED

Members of the Bimetallic Commission Presented to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, May 24.—Gen. Horace Porter, the new United States Ambassador to France, was received to-day by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux. Gen. Porter will have an audience of President Faure on Wednesday.

Mr. Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the United States Embassy, to-day presented to M. Hanotaux the members of the United States Bimetallic Commission, Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, and Gen. Charles Jackson Paine of Massachusetts.

RUSSIAN VANDERBILT RUMOR.

No Confirmation of a Report That They Will Develop the Naphtha Product at Baku.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—The Odessky Listok of Odessa announces the coming arrival there of one of the Vanderbilts, who, according to that newspaper, is about to start big naphtha works at Baku, Russian Transcaucasia.

The Novoe Vremya, commenting on this statement, protests vigorously at the "increasing invasion by foreigners of the naphtha fields," and says: "They will not hesitate to create a monopoly which will be prejudicial to Russian national industry."

The dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing the expected arrival there of "one of the Vanderbilts" for the purpose of buying various Russian naphtha works, caused surprise when shown to some of the business associates of the Vanderbilts at the Grand Central Station yesterday. Nobody knew anything about the matter, and in Mr. Depew's absence there was no person authorized to speak for any member of the Vanderbilt family. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is now in London, is not able to give attention to business of any kind, and it is not believed that George W. Vanderbilt, who is also abroad, has any taste or fancy in the direction of naphtha works. W. K. Vanderbilt not long since declared that he was not disposed to take on any additional business responsibilities. Since the illness of his elder brother he has practically been in charge of the Vanderbilt railroad interests. Mr. Depew, the personal adviser of the Vanderbilts in all matters, was not at his city residence last evening.

BIRTHDAY OF THE QUEEN.

Artillery Salutes, Drills, and Bells Rung in Honor of Her Seventy-eighth Anniversary.

LONDON, May 24.—The birthday of Queen Victoria, who was born May 24, 1819, was observed to-day with the usual artillery salutes, the ringing of church bells, and reviews at the different naval and military stations.

The London celebration will take place on Wednesday.

THE LOCAL CELEBRATION.

A Dinner at the Holland House and a Display of the Flag.

The British flag was conspicuous all over the city yesterday, flying in honor of the Queen's seventy-eighth birthday. All the British ships along the river front were gayly decorated. The British Consulate and some of the English companies having offices in this city hoisted the flag, and one telegraph company flaunted it in doubtful compliment underneath the Stars and Stripes.

The members of the British Schools and Universities Club celebrated the day with a dinner at the Holland House. About sixty sat down. The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., presided. The Queen and President were toasted in due form. Dr. Morgan spoke on "The Day and Year We Celebrate"; former Justice Charles P. Daly, "What We Owe to the Schools and Universities," and John Ford, "The Land We Live In."

J. Kennedy Tod, President of the St. Andrew's Society; Justice Frederick Smyth, Vice President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; W. M. Massey, President of St. George's Society, and Col. Charles F. James, President of St. David's Society, made speeches on the British abroad. A. Percy Bennett, the British Consul, responded to "The Ladies." Orton Bradley played the piano. Perry Averill, Sidney G. Tovey, J. W. Herbert, and Rupert S. Hughes sang, and Charles C. Stevenson recited.

Among those present were J. D. Crimmins, Jerome Murphy, the Secretary of the Club; David A. Munro; Noel Money, Dr. Paul Munde, R. M. Stuart-Wortley, and George G. Ward.

PRESBYTERIANS TAKE ACTION.

John Wanamaker's Resolution Is Passed by a Rising Vote.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 24.—At the opening of the afternoon session of the Presbyterian General Assembly John Wanamaker was recognized, and said: "Mr. Moderator, I rise to a question of privilege, believing that this assembly would like to be reminded that to-day is the anniversary of that most noble woman who reigns over the British Kingdom. Inasmuch as the compact between Scotland and Ireland embraces the Westminster Confession of Faith and her Majesty the Queen attends the Presbyterian Church while residing in Scotland, and, in some measure, belongs to our body from whom all her Scottish chaplains are appointed, it seems meet that some notice should be taken of her birthday at this particular time when the English nation celebrates her diamond jubilee. It has well been said of her that one does not know which to admire more, the queenliness of the woman or the womanliness of the Queen."

Mr. Wanamaker introduced the following, which the Assembly ordered by a rising vote to be sent to the Queen:

"This day being the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birth and sixtieth anniversary of the coronation of her most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, whose reign has lasted longer than that of any other monarch in the last thousand years, this General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America deems it fitting and does hereby send most cordial Christian greetings to both the illustrious Christian sovereign and the subjects of her gentle, generous, and righteous rule over the destinies of the empire upon which the sun never sets."

President McKinley's Greeting.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President this morning sent a cable message to Queen Victoria congratulating her on the celebration of her seventy-ninth birthday.

The message was as follows:

To the Ambassador of the United States, London:

The President desires you to convey to the Queen his sincere congratulations and those of the American people upon the celebration of her seventy-ninth birthday.

SHERMAN.

Labouchere to Withdraw His Charge.

LONDON, May 25.—The Standard understands that Mr. Labouchere will withdraw the charges he has made 'n Truth and before the South Africa Parliamentary Commission against Rutherford Harris, the confidant of Cecil Rhodes and a leading spirit in the British South Africa Chartered Company, the stock brokers having refused to testify.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Percy West.

Percy West, Business Manager of the Carnegie Lyceum and well known in theatrical circles, died yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at his residence, 1,023 Sixth Avenue, after a three weeks' illness from typhoid fever. Mr. West was thirty-six years old, and was born in Philadelphia. His full name was Percy West Dieterichs, the last part being left off for professional reasons. His father, Emil Dieterichs, is a wealthy citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, and the proprietor of the Dieterichs Oil Company of that place. He arrived in this city soon after his son's death. When Mr. West was fourteen years old his family moved to Cleveland. He graduated from the High School of that place, and was then received into partnership with his father. Sixteen years ago he married Miss Gertrude Robinson of Cleveland, and she, with a little daughter, Percita, thirteen years old, survives him.

Mrs. West was ambitious to enter the dramatic profession, and in 1889 she prevailed upon her husband to come to New York. They both entered the American Academy of Dramatic Art, and remained there two years, playing meanwhile in the Lyceum stock company. Mr. West took the part of Dick in "Charity" and the part of Matthew Culver in "The Wife." He then organized the "Old, Old Story" company, and toured the country, meeting with great success. He returned to New York in 1892 and became the manager of Mme. Delsarte, a reader and elocutionist, and also business manager for Franklin H. Sargent. He remained with the latter in this capacity until 1895, when he was made business manager of the Carnegie Lyceum by Mr. Sargent. He was a Mason, Odd Fellow, and member of the Players Club and Manhattan Athletic Club.

After his death a letter was found in his desk with the envelope addressed, "For the eyes of my dear wife only." This consisted of six closely written pages, and contained a request for a very plain funeral, and that his body be cremated. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 3 P. M. in the Carnegie Lyceum, and the body will be then taken to Fresh Pond, L. I., and cremated.

Thomas F. Morgan.

Thomas F. Morgan of Groton, Conn., died yesterday morning, aged forty-nine. For some time he had been ailing, and his death was hastened through a complication of brain troubles. After leaving school he made a voyage to the arctic in company with his father, Capt. Ebenezer Morgan of the bark Pioneer. This was in 1864, and return was made in 1865. For a long time he lived on St. George and St. Paul Islands, in the interest of the Alaska Commercial Company. Mr. Morgan at one time was Provisional Governor of the Aleutian Islands after their purchase from Russia. Mr. Morgan had extensive interests in the seal fisheries and the fur companies. He also bought and stocked an island off the coast of Maine with fur-bearing foxes. He had traveled all over the world, crossing this continent twenty-four times. A wife and a daughter, Mrs. Harry La Montague, survive him. He also leaves a brother and sister living in Providence. Brainard Lodge, of which he was a member, will conduct a Masonic funeral service Wednesday.

Elizabeth Van Ingen.

Miss Elizabeth Van Ingen, for thirty years connected with the Brooklyn Library, in Montague Street, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday afternoon at the home of a friend, at 130 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. Miss Van Ingen was Superintendent of the book delivery department. She possessed a remarkable familiarity with the location of the books in the library, and could place her hand on any book of the many thousand volumes that happened to be called for. Miss Van Ingen was born in this city. During girlhood her home was in Bleecker Street. Her family has for many years lived in New Jersey. She was a cousin of E. H. Van Ingen, a woolen merchant of this city. The funeral will take place from her home, 132 Second Place, to-morrow. Burial will be in Greenwood.

Mrs. Olive Lovejoy Noyes Cutter.

Olive Lovejoy Noyes, widow of Dr. Charles Cutter, formerly of Harvard Medical School, died yesterday at her home, in Princeville, Peoria County, Ill. She was born in Windham, N. H., eighty-one years ago, the oldest of eight children, and was in early life a teacher in Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass.

With her husband, Mrs. Cutter was closely associated with William Lloyd Garrison in anti-slavery work in Boston. In 1843 they chose a pioneer life in the border West, where they encountered many dangers. On more than one occasion Mrs. Cutter rescued her home and her husband from mobs opposed to their sentiments. The couple had two children—Olivia, who was in charge of some army hospital work during the war, and Charles Forrest Cutter of this city, who survives them.

William A. Russell.

William A. Russell, fifty years of age, well known among hotel men throughout the United States, died Sunday in St. Luke's Hospital after a brief illness. He was a son of the late former Sheriff and State Prison Inspector W. A. Russell of Salem, N. Y., and a nephew of Major Gen. David A. Russell of the United States Army, who was killed in the battle of Opequan. For several years he was lessee and manager of the Summer hotels at Nantasket Beach and of the American House in Boston. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the Hotel Men's Association, and other organizations. His body will be taken to Salem, N. Y., for burial.

Henry E. Price.

Henry E. Price, eighty years old, formerly a resident of Peekskill, N. Y., and proprietor of the Courtland House at that place, died at his home, 123 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Sunday, after a brief illness. Mr. Price was born in this city, and was an ironmolder by trade. He was successful in this line of business, and, finally retiring from it, opened the Courtland House at Peekskill, which he ran for many years. About ten years ago he retired from business, and settled down to enjoy his fortune. He was a widower, and leaves two children. Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-day. Interment will be in Cypress Hills.

Eleanor Jonasson.

Eleanor Jonasson, wife of Myer Jonasson of the firm of Myer Jonasson & Co., died yesterday, aged sixty-one years. She was born in Cologne, Germany, and came to America in 1862, going at once to San Francisco to meet Mr. Jonasson, to whom she had been engaged for several years. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jonasson lived in San Francisco for some ten years, and then made a European tour of three years' duration. In 1878 they returned to New York, where they have since lived. A daughter and two sons were the issue of the marriage, the two sons surviving their mother.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM GILBERT CORNWELL, Treasurer of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, died yesterday at Rome, N. Y. He was sixty-six years old.

LEWIS SWITZER died Saturday morning at his home, 9 Willow Street, Brooklyn, at the age of eighty-four. Thirty years ago he was an importer of notions in this city, his place of business being on William Street, near John Street. He retired in 1867. He is survived by three daughters. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at the house. The burial will be in Greenwood.

ROBERT WILSON, well known in Grand Army of the Republic circles in this State, died at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday morning, aged fifty-four years. In 1888 he was elected Junior Department Commander of the State, after having served as aide de camp on the Department Commander's staff, also that of the Commander in Chief. He enlisted in the Union Army at the age of eighteen and served through the civil war.

ARTHUR RICKARDS ROBERTSON, a lawyer, who had an office at 32 Park Place, died at the home of his brother, Roderick Robertson, on Valley Street, South Orange, N. J., Sunday night. He was born at St. John, N. B., in 1844. He was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1875, and had since practiced here. He was unmarried. He was a Republican, but never accepted office except that of Trustee of South Orange village.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There are even druggists who will substitute inferior mineral waters for CARL H. SCHULTZ'S, because they can get them for less money and make a larger profit.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c.a

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
201 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Mutual Life Building,
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON BRANCH, 33 LOMBARD ST.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY. Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 22d, 1897.
SUNBURY and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 7% Bonds,
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1897.
THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
From June 1st Until July 1st, 1897,
Will purchase the above Bonds and Interest due October 1st, 1897,
At $1022.50 Per Bond,
On Presentation at this Office.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

THE BANK OF
NEW AMSTERDAM,
Member of the New York Clearing House,
BROADWAY & 39th ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.
INVITES BUSINESS, FAMILY, PERSONAL, AND OUT-OF-TOWN ACCOUNTS.
FRANK TILFORD, Pres. H. R. MOORE, Vice Prest. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:

Thomas C. Acton,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Samuel D. Babcock,	H. V. Lewis,
John S. Barnes,	John L. Riker,
Frederic Cromwell,	Elihu Root,
Frank Curtiss,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Thomas Denny,	John A. Stewart,
R. M. Gallaway,	Louis Stern,
Robert Goelet,	J. Edward Simmons,
G. G. Haven,	F. D. Tappen,
A. D. Juilliard,	John T. Terry,
Frank Tilford.	

Drafts on all parts of Europe. Letters of credit issued.

The Bank of New York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.
American, experienced, thoroughly conversant with French, German, Spanish, Italian, reading Dutch, Portuguese, desires position. Address X., Box 121 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Though transactions were not much extended, the tone of yesterday's market was improved considerably. With but few exceptions the whole list advanced, the exceptions being not of much importance. As has been the rule for a long time past, the great majority of transactions were made in a small group of stocks. Out of a total of 160,000 shares traded in yesterday, Burlington, St. Paul, Chicago Gas, and Jersey Central contributed nearly 100,000. No other stocks were traded in to any substantial extent. Only three others, Sugar Trust, Rock Island, and Omaha, passed the five-thousand mark. Stocks traded in most advanced the most.

***

Wall Street's chief attention was directed to news from the Supreme Court, there being disappointment over the failure of the court to hand down a decision in the maximum rate case, Wall Street having to its own romancing satisfaction had that decision in hand for a week past. As has been pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Wall Street's pretenses and assumptions on this score have come close to being scandalous, brokers and speculators affecting advance knowledge of the court's intentions when any reasonable man has believed that there could be much else than guesswork in their forecasts.

***

While yesterday did not bring the maximum rate case decision, there did come a determination by the court which inspired Wall Street with some enthusiasm, a declaration by the court that the Inter-State Commerce Commission is not vested with power to make rates for the railroads—such being the offhand consideration of the decision in Wall Street. Under the influence of this the whole stock market showed some vigorous proclivities. The Granger railroad shares profited most, Burlington leading. If this decision goes as far as Wall Street yesterday believed, the effect must be of much consequence to all Western railroads.

***

Jersey Central was the stock in yesterday's market which fluctuated most. Having closed at 69¾ on Saturday, it fell in the early hours of yesterday close to 68, but closed with a handsome rally, spurting up to 71⅝, and closing at the top, a gain of over a point and a half compared with the closing price of Saturday, and a gain of 3 points compared with the low price of yesterday morning.

***

Incidental to the rise in Jersey Central was the making of a sharper premium upon the stock than has appeared at any time in any recent manipulation. Borrowers of the stock had to pay from one-half to three-quarters of 1 per cent. for the use of the stock for the day. This was an argument substantial enough to scare the smaller bear traders, and the result was that such speculators on the short side fairly fell over one another to escape the loan rates. Nothing appeared anywhere to denote any change in the company's financial situation.

American Spirits showed yesterday a little more activity than has lately been the rule. The preferred stock on transactions of about 900 shares dropped something over a point. Leather preferred was strong, gaining a point, while most of the industrials were featureless.

***

While the market showed strength, responding to the news from the Supreme Court, there was manifest throughout Wall Street the disposition to which attention has been already called here—a disposition upon the part of the rank and file of Wall Street to look for improvement, to be hopeful, even to be confident that somehow, soon, better conditions are to be established.

***

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ⅝ and the registered ¼; the 4s, 1907, coupon, ¼, and the 5s, registered, ¼. There was a sale of $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	¾	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	½
Balt. & Ohio.	⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Can. Southern	⅝	N. J. Central	1⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chicago Gas	⅞	2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	⅝	Norfolk & West. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅞	Nor. Pacific pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Read. 1st pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	St. P. & Omaha.	⅝
Den. & Rio. G. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1
General Electric	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	1⅝	Western Union	⅝
Lake Shore	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1⅛	Consolidated Gas.	1
Brooklyn R. T.	1	Erie 2d pf.	2⅛

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alb. & Sus. con. 6s.	1	St. P., M. & M. 1st,	
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Mont. 4s.	1
Ill. Cent. 1st, W. D.	1½	Tol., St. L. & K. C.	
Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1	1st, t. r.	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. gen., reg.	2⅝	Int. & G. N. 3d.	1⅝
		Peo., D. & E. 2d, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans, 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3@5 per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3⅝@4¼ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $69,847,773; balances, $4,996,313; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $543,763.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at ⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very quiet and easier. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c premium. Boston, 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

***

The money market at the beginning of the week shows no change. The call department yesterday was fairly active, with almost all loans made at 1¼ per cent. It is only the very small call loans at the present time that are bringing 1½ per cent. The demand for commercial bills seems to be increasing, while the supply of choice names continues small. Offerings of time funds are still liberal, but there are no prospects of any immediate improvement in the demand.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weaker in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, ⅝, to 75½; New York Central, ⅝, to 101½; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 45⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 56½, Illinois Central at 96½, Erie at 12⅝, and Erie first preferred at 29½. British Consols were firm at 113⅛ for both money and the account.

The Bank of England gained £150,000 bullion on balance. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 194.50, in Lisbon at 48¾, and in Rome at 104.82.

WAITING FOR THE TARIFF.

Mr. H. S. Julier, General Manager of the American Express Company, was seen yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding trade conditions throughout the country, as evidenced by the business of his company. Recent opinions of Mr. L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, and Mr. C. S. Thayer of the United States Express Company have attracted considerable attention in Wall Street as coming from men intimate with every part of the business community. Mr. Julier said yesterday:

"As far as I have been able to judge, I do not think there has as yet been much improvement in trade. General business is only a shade better than it was at this time last year. Of course, since that time conditions have undergone great changes, and in particular lines there are new developments responsible for a different state of affairs. But, taken as a whole, I do not think there has been much appreciable betterment.

"Business is holding its own very well, however. There is certainly no retrogression. But on the other hand there is yet too much uncertainty to permit of any great progress. Things are still as they have been—about at a standstill. And, excepting the greater confidence among business men, I do not see much change in the situation.

"That there is confidence cannot be doubted. Everywhere people believe that improvement is shortly to come, and I think in all parts of the country you will find that business men are ready to go ahead in their respective lines as soon as the uncertainties are removed from the situation. There is a waiting disposition—a disposition to be hopeful, but to hesitate for the time being.

"And this hesitation is almost entirely due to the pending tariff bill. Until that is gotten out of the way I do not believe that there will be any improvement. I do not think men will attempt to push forward until the doubt occasioned by the tariff discussion is removed from their minds. That is the all-important matter at the present moment. Personally, I think that the currency question is just as essential to permanent prosperity as is the tariff, but inasmuch as this financial matter has not been yet taken up, the general run of business men are not disposed to worry very much about it.

"I am inclined to think we shall see considerable improvement in business just as soon as this tariff bill is passed and made a law. I doubt if there will be any boom, but I think there will be a gradual growth that will continue for some time. I think the passage of that bill will be the signal for the business world to shake off its lethargy and become active again. The general confidence to be found among business men brings me to that conclusion. However, it is impossible to tell with what degree of rapidity this business improvement will come. We really cannot tell anything about it until the tariff question is finally and definitely settled. Then will be the time to watch business. Before then I doubt if we shall have much of a movement one way or the other."

WALL STREET'S MISTAKE.

Wall Street got badly mixed up yesterday when the Supreme Court's decision in the inter-State commerce case first became known. The Street was keyed up in expectancy of a decision in the Nebraska maximum rate case, and when it was announced that "the Supreme Court had decided in favor of the railroads," it was immediately surmised that this bulletin referred to the Nebraska case. In fact, this idea was so general that one of the news agencies printed a paragraph praising the Supreme Court for denying to the Populists of Nebraska the right to interfere with railroad corporations.

The erroneous impression was soon dispelled, however, and the Street settled down to study the meaning of the new development, which had been expected by but few.

JERSEY CENTRAL EARNINGS.

Shorts in Jersey Central have paid 1-32d premium for the use of the stock at times this week, but the stock, in spite of this large indicated short interest, does not show any great rallying power. The fact is that there are too many anxious to sell on every bulge. The poor anthracite situation, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre disclosures, the large floating debts of both the Lehigh and the Jersey Central Companies, and the loose bookkeeping methods revealed by that same Lehigh and Wilkesbarre revelation do not make for strength in Jersey Central stock. If due allowance is made for deficits, &c., Jersey Central is not earning 2 per cent. on its stock, and under such conditions its stock should not be selling away up above 70. In short, if the company is not obliged to contend with anything worse than bear selling of its shares in the near future, it will be extremely fortunate—fortunate, indeed, if it is not obliged to face a reorganization.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

AS TO LONDON SENTIMENT.

The London houses are not disposed to talk very hopefully of any activity in American securities on the part of London in the near future. They point out that with our tariff discussion, gold exports, and legislative attacks upon corporations, the British investor sees no reason to feel kindly toward American stocks. The Senate's attitude toward the Cuban question is also another reason for further hesitation abroad, Senator Morgan's fiery utterances having had considerable effect on European investment sentiment.

To-day's London quotations, however, are being looked forward to with much interest. Wall Street is curious to know just how Europe will look upon yesterday's Supreme Court decision and the consequent bulge in the New York market.

RASCALITY AS A SCIENCE.

The Illinois Legislature is pursuing "business methods" this year on a scale quite beyond anything recently disclosed even among Chicago Aldermen. Here is a bit of current history, especially interesting to Wall Street, given in the columns of The Chicago Evening Post:

"The sensational coup in the defeat of the gas bills—or apparent defeat would perhaps be more correct—was by no means the result of a temporary squabble among the members of the upper house, as dispatches from Springfield would indicate. The whole business was deliberately planned and pretily executed. It was decided upon between Saturday and Monday morning [a week ago] and must have netted a neat sum to its authors. Monday the political ring was a large buyer of Chicago Gas stock. A few of the more eager had even bought Saturday, but the bulk of the purchases were made early Monday. Then it was that the news began to leak out that the gas bills were already as good as passed. Prior to the insiders getting a foothold carefully prepared bulletins from New York had spoken of defeat as among the possibilities, and the price of Gas stock had been lowered to a convenient level for a short turn. By Monday noon 'the boys' were all aboard, and Gas stock was sent sailing upward from 80 to 82.

"Tuesday the local gang sold its gas stock, much to the surprise of La Salle Street, which had been led to believe that something more decisive than a 2 or 3 point rise was on the cards. The only explanation given was that the venture already showed a profit, and it was a wise man who knew when to take his profits. Strangely enough, the selling did not break the market to the extent that the buying had forced it up. Around 82 every share of stock taken by the political crowd found a buyer, and still rumor had it that both bills would pass beyond a question of doubt. Then, when the spasm of righteousness struck the Senate and both bills were knocked out—temporarily, at least—Wall Street appeared to be absolutely ignorant of the fact for nearly fifteen minutes after every broker on the Street here had the figures of the actual majority. Oddly, too, the inspiration came along with orders to sell gas stock, most of which was put out at a figure that showed a handsome profit in less than half an hour. Having thus whipsawed the market, the speculative faction at Springfield to-day deferred final action on the gas bills for a week. Meantime the game being played is one that the average broker will seek to be excused from. It is as dangerous as it is iniquitous."

A FEW REMINISCENCES.

The manipulation of the loaning rate for Jersey Central recalls to the minds of Stock Exchange men similar happenings in years gone by. One hears much nowadays of how Atchison, when it first started on its long decline, loaned as high as 2 per cent. a day, and of how Cotton Oil stock was manipulated in the same way all through its disastrous trip into the hands of a receiver.

FORGING TO THE FRONT.

The Bank of New Amsterdam is in the Clearing House, its first exchange settlements there being made yesterday. There is progressiveness in the institution under the direction of President Tilford.

SOME WHEAT HISTORY.

The Chicago Times-Herald says:

"There are commission men who are lamenting the decreasing local wheat stocks and who are dreading a loss of business because of it. A little history for the benefit of these: All through 1888 the Chicago wheat stock did not at any time exceed 5,600,000 bushels. Through its twelve months the total ranged from 3,600,000 bushels to 5,600,000 bushels. For four years the local stock of wheat did not get over 7,600,000 bushels—the four years including 1891 and 1888. Some of these were great commission earning years. In 1889 the Chicago wheat stock varied from 1,900,000 bushels to 4,700,000 bushels; in 1890, from 4,000,000 bushels to 5,300,000 bushels, and in 1891, from 995,000 bushels to 7,600,000 bushels. There have been excessive stocks here for four years, ever since 1893. A season of small stocks will be merely a repetition of trade history, such as in 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891, followed the excessive stocks of 1885, 1886, and 1887."

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

Apropos of the advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day of Mr. Jacob Rubino offering for sale bonds of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad, it is interesting to note the recent improvement in that property which only a few years ago seemed to be most unhappily situated. It was only in 1894 that the old South Carolina Railroad went into a receiver's hands and was bought in by the first mortgage bondholders. The new management then installed has worked vast changes. Since Mr. Charles Parsons, formerly of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road, and well remembered as a former President of the New York and New England, became President of the South Carolina and Georgia Road, there has been great improvement in that property. One issue of the road's bonds, which then sold at 60, are now quoted at 120.

Years of strict economy devoted to the liquidation of debts have put the South in a stronger position financially than it has been since the war. Northern capital is flowing into that section of the country, and sentiment regarding Southern investments has changed wonderfully of late. In any period of business prosperity the South promises to show great improvement.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. E.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	130	140
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	175	185
Third Avenue Railroad	147	149
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	14
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	87	90

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	74	76
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89½	90½
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	62	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	140
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	70	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
*Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	103
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	214	216
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	248	252
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	57	58
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	93	97
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110¾	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	102¾	104
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	102	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	119	121
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	63	66
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94½	95½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	59
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	97
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	295	297
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South America Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	¾
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	5	8½
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	43	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	139	142
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	3½	18¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

*Ex interest.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@60⅝. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 377,011.55 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,580,340
Exports in same period	14,230,804
Net exports	$12,650,464
Net imports, 1896	12,500,006
Net exports, 1895	13,010,119
Net exports, 1894	34,011,219
Net exports, 1893	56,022,612

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .04; 100 Consolidated California and Virginia, at 1.80; 200 Deadwood Terra at 1.05; 500 Pharmacist at .10; 200 Potosi at .60, and 200 Portland at .50.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	215
Am. Exchange	168	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	235	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	115	Mercantile	170
Central National	160	Merchants'	141
Chase National	400	Merchants' Exch.	110
Chatham	280	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	National Union	200
City	500	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	125	New York	220
Commerce	208	New York County	685
Continental	139	Ninth National	101
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	72
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	260
Fourth National	175	People's	210
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	105
Garfield National	500	Republic	150
German American	110	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	91
Hanover	330	State of N. Y.	110
Hudson River	153	Tradesmen's	97
Imp. & Traders'	525	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Mfrs'	170	Western National	114

INCREASE THE MARGINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For several weeks past I have taken especial pains to follow the stock market and compare with your reviews. It is wonderful to imagine how so many intelligent men as there are connected with the Stock Exchange have fooled themselves until they have no business left. The fact, worthy of their first serious thoughts, is, how many honorably honest men are in the business? or how many times a day they flatly deceive their clients into buying a paltry 500 shares, yes, even 50, for the benefit of the commission. The curse of the Exchange is the 10 per cent. margin business. Every broken-down swell becomes a runner for some stock broker, and so bothers the life out of people to make money for them that, to get rid of him, they buy 100 shares, with the result that the market goes off and the margin is gone; busted, rather "literally skinned." Furthermore, do the brokers pay the price for stock they maintain or are there some queer ways of saving even an ⅛ or ¼ for themselves? How is it that one day Omaha has a promised dividend and the next she has not, when it goes without saying that she will, and a fairly earned one, too?

The Exchange has been ruined, not by lawful trading, but by brokers encouraging men without means to speculate. The reform necessary is the abolition of 10 per cent. margins. Make it 50 per cent. and help your business revive.

A SPECULATOR.

New York, May 24, 1897.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$231,164,909
Gold reserve	144,704,842
Net silver	24,167,577
United States notes in the Treasury	32,579,365
Treasury notes of 1890	27,843,680
Total receipts, this day	1,290,423
Total receipts, this month	24,158,803
Total receipts, this year	304,755,989
Total expenditures, this day	411,000
Total expenditures, this month	24,840,040
Total expenditures, this year	338,603,882
Deposits in National banks	16,838,629
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	318,138
Government receipts from internal revenue	489,512
Customs	753,448
Miscellaneous	47,462

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 24.—The only active specialty was Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the market was intensely dull. Montana receded ½, to 121¾, on light dealings, and other mining shares were neglected almost utterly. Montana rose to 123½ at the close. Atchison preferred became strong and active at the close, rising 1⅛, to 20¼. Beyond the trading in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy the morning dealings showed 500 shares of Summit Branch at 30 cents, 333 shares of Atchison, and forty-nine shares of other railroad stocks. Apart from Montana only 165 shares of mining stocks were sold, and all that saved the market from complete stagnation was the interest in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and United States Oil. The latter sold at 11½@11¼. Final dealing showed an increase of interest. There was a fair business in bonds, comparatively speaking, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy convertible 5s being in favor.

Closing bid and asked.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	210	212
Boston & Lowell	213	..
Boston & Maine	..	159
Boston & Providence	264	..
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards	100	101
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards pf.	104	..
Fitchburg pf.	..	..
Old Colony	176½	177
West End	76	76½
West End pf.	92¼	93
Oregon Short Line	15¾	16

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	.90
Arnold	2⅞	2¾
Atlantic	19	20½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	15
Boston & Montana	123	123¼
Butte & Boston	17¼	17½
Calumet & Hecla	371	372
Centennial	5¾	6
Franklin	12	12½
Gold Coin Mines	4⅛	4¼
Kearsarge	15	16
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6½
Osceola	31	31½
Pioneer, (gold)	3¼	3½
Quincy	108	109
Santa Ysabel	11¼	12¾
Tamarack	119	120
Tamarack Junior	16½	17
Tecumseh	1½	2¾
Wolverine	9¼	9¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	230	231
Dominion Coal	9¾	10¼
Dominion Coal pf.	..	85
Eastman Car & Heater	25	30
Edison Electric Illuminating	147½	148
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	..
Mexican Telephone	..	.75
New England Telephone	106	107
Philadelphia Company	18	18½
United States Oil	11¼	11½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	8½	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	15	16

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—To-day's local sales aggregated less than 8,000 shares of stocks, over one-half of which were St. Paul. The business in that stock was almost wholly of an arbitrage character. Prices generally were firm during the day, advancing somewhat in the late dealings, in sympathy with New York. There was no feature worthy of special comment, however. Closing quotations for the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23¼	23½
Pennsylvania	52	52½
Reading	9 1-16	9⅝
Reading 1st pf.	19⅞	20
Reading 2d pf.	11 13-16	11 15-16
St. Paul	74⅝	75
Reading gen. 4s, t. c.	80⅝	81¾
El. & Peo. 4s	69⅝	70
Metropolitan Traction	106¾	107
Philadelphia Traction	69¼	69¾
Baltimore Traction	19¼	19½
Union Traction	9⅝	9⅞
Penn. H., L. & P.	13½	14
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	31½	31¾
United Gas Imp.	72	72¼
Electric Storage	18¾	19
Electric Storage pf.	19¾	20
Welsbach Light	39½	40¼
American Ry. Electric	5¾	6
Marsden	9½	9¾
Pittsburg C. Traction	7½	8
Pittsburg C. Traction pf.	37⅝	38

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Stock Exchange was unusually quiet to-day, and only a small business was done. None of the local securities showed the difference of a point between opening and closing, and those stocks which furnished the recent activity had fallen into their former sluggishness.

Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	22⅞	23
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58½	58½
Brew. & Malt. Co.	9	9
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	34	34
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	27	27
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	48¾	48¾
Chi. City Railway	205	205
Diamond Match

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, May 24, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	152	45	Adams Express	149¾	149¾	149	149	....
54	54½	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	....
113	114	67	American Express	112½	113	112½	113	....
10¼	10⅜	1,760	Am. Spirits Mfg.	10	10	9⅞	10	−⅛
28	29	910	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	28	28	27½	27⅝	−1⅛
118¾	114+	6,205	Am. Sug. Refs.	118⅝	114	113	113⅞	+ ⅛
108¼	104¼	400	Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	− ⅛
70¼	70¾	2,740	Am. Tobacco	69⅞	70¾	69½	70¾	+ ⅝
102	106	10	Am. Tobacco pf.	103	103	103	103	....
26	27	4	Ann Arbor pf.	25	25	25	25	....
10¼	10⅜	1,205	Atch., Top. & S. F.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	20¼	4,718	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	19⅝	20⅜	19	20⅜	+ ⅝
12½	12⅝	504	Baltimore & Ohio	11⅞	12	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
19	20	202	B'klyn Rapid Transit	19	19	19	19	−1
105¼	106	510	Brooklyn Union Gas	105	105	105	105	....
46¾	47¼	100	Canada Southern	47	47	47	47	+ ⅝
8⅞	9⅜	5	Central Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	....
16¼	16⅝	525	Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
150	..	86	Chicago & Alton	151	151½	150	151¼	....
160	..	25	Chicago & Alton pf.	161½	161½	161¼	161¼	....
75⅜	75¼	34,945	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73⅞	75⅝	73	75⅜	+1⅛
82½	82⅜	12,975	Chicago Gas	82½	83⅜	81⅝	82¼	+ ⅞
74¼	75	20,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	74¼	75	73½	75	+ ⅝
132½	133	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132½	132½	132	132	....
105⅝	105⅞	420	Chi. & Northwest	104¾	105½	104⅝	105½	+ ¼
64¾	64⅞	5,235	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	63⅝	64¾	63¼	64¾	+ ⅞
29	29¼	305	C., I., C. & St. Louis	29	29	29	29¼	+1½
15¼	17	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	....
2¼	2⅝	100	Col., H. V. & Toledo	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	....
160	161½	1,238	Con. Gas Co	159½	159½	158	159	−1
104	104¼	2,665	Delaware & Hudson	102¼	104	102½	104	+1¼
148¾	149	300	Del., Lack. & Western	147½	148¼	147½	148¾	....
..	..	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	+1
113¼	115	50	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	112	112	112	112	....
28⅝	30½	6	Erie 1st pf.	28	28	28	28	....
15½	16⅜	100	Erie 2d pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	−2½
31¼	31⅝	2,666	General Electric	30	31¼	30	31¼	+1¼
93	94	83	Illinois Central	92½	93¾	92¼	93¾	....
22½	23½	400	Laclede Gas	23	23	22¼	22¾	−¼
82	84	200	Laclede Gas pf.	81½	82	81½	82	+1⅝
60	63	20	L. E. & Western pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	....
164	164¼	126	Lake Shore	164	164	164	164	+1
45⅜	45⅞	2,205	Louisville & Nashville	44¾	45⅝	44¾	45⅝	+ ⅝
84½	84⅞	8,400	Manhattan Con.	84¼	85	84	84¾	+ ⅜
106½	107	210	Met. Traction	107	107	107	107	+ ⅝
96	97	100	Michigan Central	95½	95½	95½	95¾	....
76½	79½	50	Minn. & S. L. 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	....
11	11⅝	250	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
27⅛	27⅞	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	26⅝	27¼	26⅜	27⅛	....
13¾	13⅞	720	Missouri Pacific	13¼	13¾	13	13½	+ ½
100	102	100	National Linseed Oil	100	100	100	100	+ ½
71¼	71⅝	27,100	New Jersey Central	69	71½	68¾	71⅝	+ ⅝
99⅞	100	1,627	New York Central	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	+1⅛
166½	167½	10	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	167½	167¾	167½	167¾	+ ⅝
27	29½	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26½	27	26½	27	....
26¾	27	267	Norfolk & Western pf.	27	27	27	27	+1
4¼	4½	25	North American	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	....
12⅜	13	224	Northern Pacific	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
37⅜	37½	2,884	Northern Pacific pf.	36¾	37½	36½	37½	+ ⅝
13⅜	13⅞	20	Ontario & Western	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	....
47½	49	18	Ore. Ry. & Nav. pf.	47¼	47¼	47	47	....
11	12	100	Ore. S. L. & Nav. when iss.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
20½	27	630	Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	− ⅛
157	157⅝	19	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157	157	157	157	− ⅛
178½	184	2	Rens. & Saratoga	177	177	177	177	....
117⅜	119	60	Rome, W. & O.	117½	117¼	117¼	117½	....
18¼	18⅝	1,550	Reading	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
39¾	40¼	100	Reading 1st pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅜
23¾	23⅞	400	Reading 2d pf.	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅜
5	5¼	200	St. L. & S. F.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	....
42⅝	43	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	42¾	42¾	42	42¾	....
14⅜	15	301	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	....
6½	7¼	100	St. L. Southwest. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	....
58¼	58⅝	5,230	St. Paul & Omaha	56¾	58¼	56⅝	58¼	+ ⅛
14½	15½	200	Southern Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	445	Southern Railway	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
26	26¾	2,035	Southern Railway pf.	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
6¾	7	120	Standard R. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	....
18⅜	19	2,270	Tenn. Coal & Iron	18¼	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	8⅞	200	Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	....
7	7½	310	Union Pacific	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
55	55¼	1,610	U. S. Leather pf.	54	55⅝	54	55¼	+1
13	13¼	100	U. S. Rubber	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
62¾	63	110	U. S. Rubber pf.	62⅜	62⅝	62¼	62¾	+ ⅜
12¾	13	20	Wabash pf.	13	13	13	13	....
78¼	78⅞	3,480	W. U. Telegraph	77⅝	78½	77¼	78⅝	+ ⅜
2⅞	3½	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Total....		161,800						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alm & Sus con 6s
6,000 ..... 117½
Am Spirits M Co 6s
17,000 ..... 75½
At, T & S F gen 4s
3,000 81
5,500 ..... 80⅝
10,000 ..... 80¾
3,000 ..... 80⅞
2,000 81
1,000 ..... 81¼
Adjustment 4s
2,000 ..... 45½
25,000 45
15,000 ..... 45¼
6,000 ..... 45⅜
14,000 ..... 45⅝
5,000 ..... 45⅞
5,000 46
Brooklyn City 1st
1,000 115
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
5,000 ..... 111⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000 97
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s
2,000 103
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000 ..... 111½
Canada Southern 2d
2,000 106
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
5,000 ..... 28¼
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000 ..... 107½
3,000 107
4,000 ..... 106¾
3,000 ..... 106¼
1,000 106
9,000s20F 106
5,000 106
1,000 ..... 106¾
2,000 ..... 106¾
1,000 107
1,000 ..... 106⅞
Registered
3,000 105
Cent Pac, San Joaquin Branch 6s
4,000 ..... 101½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
1,000 ..... 101⅝
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
5,000 ..... 120½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 73
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 ..... 109¾
2,000 ..... 110¾
Chi, Bur & Nor 5s
2,000 ..... 104½
2,000c 104¾
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
2,000 ..... 118⅞
6,000b3 119
2,000 119
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb ext 4s
5,000 ..... 91¼
25,000 ..... 90¾
1,000 91
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 ..... 90½
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933
3,000 114
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000 ..... 105¼
1,000 105
Registered
5,000 ..... 103½
Chi, R I & P 5s
5,000 132
C, St P, M & O cons
1,000 ..... 133½
6,000 ..... 133¾
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 107½
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 ..... 95½
Col & H C & I, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 ..... 95½
Total sales $912,800

Den & Rio Grande 1st
8,000 110
Det, Mack & M L G
2,000 18
Dul, S S & A 5s
2,000 ..... 101¼
10,000 ..... 101⅝
Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000 ..... 88½
Ft W & D C 1st
5,000 57
10,000 ..... 56½
3,000 ..... 56⅝
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 89¼
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 105½
Ind, Dec & West 1st
3,000s20F 102
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
4,000 75
Int & Gt Nor 3d
15,000 30
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
10,000 68
5,000 ..... 68¼
Keokuk & D M 1st
5,000 ..... 101½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 90¼
1,000 ..... 90½
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s
6,000 ..... 102½
L S & M So 1st coup
10,000 113
L S & M So 1st reg
4,000 ..... 110½
L S & M So 2d coup
5,000 ..... 111¼
L S & M So 2d reg
12,000 120
Long Island 1st
500 103
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 2d
4,000 103
Unified gold 4s
15,000 ..... 79½
Metropolitan Elev 1st
5,000 120
Mich Cent cons 7s
10,000 ..... 116⅛
10,000 ..... 116½
5,000 ..... 116¼
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
1,000 ..... 116½
1,000 ..... 116¼
Wis & Min Div
1,000s8 ..... 113½
Minn & St L con 5s
5,000 ..... 101⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 84½
8,000 ..... 84½
Mo, K & T 2d
1,000 ..... 56¼
5,000 ..... 56⅜
11,000 ..... 56½
Nash, C & St L 1st
2,000 ..... 130⅜
Nash, C & St L con
5,000 ..... 90½
N Y Cent deb 5s
5,000 ..... 109½
N Y, C & St L 4s reg
2,000 ..... 102½
N Y & Harl 1st coup
10,000 ..... 110¼
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb cts, small bonds
300 135
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
4,000 ..... 93⅛
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
1,000 ..... 87¾
8,000 88
Nor Pac Term 1st
1,000 101

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
5,000 ..... 53⅛
2,500 ..... 53¼
10,000 ..... 53⅜
20,000 ..... 53½
10,000 ..... 53⅝
500 53
10,000 ..... 53⅞
10,000 ..... 53½
10,000 ..... 53⅝
Ohio & Miss con S F
9,000 ..... 104⅝
Oregon R & N 4s
5,000 ..... 85½
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs
1,000 116
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
5,000b3 ..... 100½
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust Co certfs
1,000 11
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
5,000 ..... 102½
Reading Co gen 4s
30,000 ..... 80⅞
1,000 81
St Jo & Grand Island 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 52¾
5,000 ..... 52½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000 99
St L & S F G M 5s
10,000 ..... 98½
10,000 ..... 98⅜
3,000 ..... 98¾
2,000s20F 98⅝
2,000 ..... 98⅝
8,000 ..... 98½
2,000 ..... 98⅜
2,000 ..... 98½
St L & S F gen 6s
10,000 ..... 113¼
10,000s20F 113⅜
St L & S F 4s
10,000 ..... 65½
St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
15,000 ..... 106⅞
St P, M & M, Mont ext 4s
2,000 ..... 94½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
15,000 57
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 91¼
So Pac of N M 1st
11,000 ..... 105½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 89½
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 ..... 67⅝
1,000 68
3,000 ..... 68¼
3,000 ..... 68½
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000 ..... 95½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
17,000 ..... 89¼
5,000s20F 89¾
1,000 ..... 89½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000 ..... 20¾
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
11,000 70
5,000 71
Union Pac collat trust 6s gold notes
5,000 101
Union Pac, Lin & Col 1st
4,000 101
U S Leather Co 6s
5,000 ..... 111⅜
Utah & Northern 5s
2,000s3 102
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000 ..... 108⅜
2,000 ..... 108¾
Registered
5,000 ..... 108½
500 108

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	6½	9	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	58
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	111	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅝	Dul. S. S. & A.	2⅝	3¼	New Cent. C.	4	6
4s, r., 1925	122¾	123¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	New England	37	..
4s, c., 1925	122⅞	123¼	E. E. Ill. of Bklyn.	105	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13
5s, r., 1904	113¼	113⅝	Erie	12	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	62	75
5s, c., 1904	113	113½	Eighth Avenue	335	..	N. Y. S. & W.	6½	7
Currency 6s, 1898	104¼	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	65	12	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	19	19½
Currency 6s, 1899	107¼	..	Flint & P. M.	10	20	Norfolk So.	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101	..	F. & P. M. pf.	20	35	Nor. & West.	10	11
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	120	125	Ohio Southern	30	40
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	G. B. & W.	35	50	Ont. Mining	6	8¼
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	63	G. B. & W., Deb.	..	..	Ore. R. & N.	12½	17
Am. Coal	110	120	G. A.	3	4¼	Penn. Coal	310	..
Am. Cotton Oil	10	11	Harlem	320	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	102	106	Homestake	35	40	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Ann Arbor	9	10½	Ill. Steel Co.	31¾	..	P., C. C. & St. L.	12	12¾
A. & Pac.	..	¼	Iowa Central	5¾	6½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	44	47½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2	3½	Iowa Central pf.	18	23	P., Ft. W. & C.	162	168
Bay State Gas	8	8¾	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	45	Quicksilver	1½	2
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106	Joliet & Chicago	156	..	Quicksilver pf.	10	20
Brunswick Co.	¾	⅝	Kan. & Mich.	3	6	Second Avenue	130	140
Buff., R. & P.	..	20	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	St. L. S. W.	2¾	3¼
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	56	K. & D. M. pf.	10⅝	14	St. P. & Duluth.	..	22
Bur., C. R. & N.	95	75	L. E. & W.	13½	15	St. P. & D. pf.	70	87
Canadian Pacific	54	55	Long Island	41	48	St. P., M. & M.	117½	120
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Mah. Coal R.	120	..	St. P. & O. pf.	139	145
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Stl. bull. certfs.	60¼	60⅝
Chi. & N. W. pf.	154½	155	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Sixth Avenue	170	180
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Mexican Central	7⅛	8⅛	Third Avenue	148	150
Cleve. & Pitts.	162	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	..	25
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	⅞	1½	Minn. & St. L.	16½	18	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	44	46	U. P., D. & G.	1¼	1¾
Col. F. & I. pf.	87	..	Minn. Iron	43	49	U. S. Express	38	42
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	..	3½	Mobile & Ohio	17	20	U. S. Leather	6¼	7
Com. Cable	150	..	Morris & Essex	163½	160½	Wabash	4⅞	5¼
Consol. Coal	37	..	National Lead	24½	24⅞	Wells-F. Express	102¼	104
Detroit Gas	20	22	National Starch	2	3½	West. Union Beef	5½	6½
						West. Union Beef pf.	1	1⅜

. . . The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,140	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10½	10½	9⅝	10½
110	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	27⅝	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
7,800	Am. Sug. Refs.	113½	114⅛	113	114⅛
320	Am. Tobacco	69⅞	70¾	69⅝	70¾
20	At., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2,580	Chicago Gas	82	82⅝	81⅜	82⅛
1,580	Chi., R. I. & P.	63¾	64⅜	63¼	64⅜
13,840	Chi., B. & Q.	74	75⅜	73	75⅜
12,230	Chi., M. & St. P.	74¼	75	73½	75
510	C., St. P., M. & O.	56⅞	57⅜	56⅜	57⅜
8,490	Cent. of N. J.	69	71	68⅝	71
100	Chi. & N. W.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
340	Del. & Hudson	102½	103⅞	102½	103⅞
70	Gen. Electric	30	31¼	30	31⅛
100	Louis. & Nash.	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝
620	Manhattan	83⅞	85	83⅞	84⅞
90	Missouri Pacific	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
20	N. Y. Central	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99¾
40	Nor. Pac. pf.	37	37¼	37	37¼
440	Reading	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛
10	Tenn. C. & I.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
200	U. S. Leather pf.	55	55¼	55	55⅛
50	Wabash pf.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
570	West. Union	77⅞	78¼	77⅞	78¼
51,860					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.19	.20
Belcher	.22	.21
Best & Belcher	.62	.58
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.03	.03
Challenge Con.	.10	.09
Chollar	.30	.22
Confidence	1.15	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.05	.93
Con. Imperial	1.80	1.70
Crown Point	.01	.01
Exchequer	.23	.22
Gould & Curry	.02	.02
Hale & Norcross	.22	.19
Julia	.88	..
Justice	.04	.04
Kentuck Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.04	.04
Occidental Con.	.37	.34
Ophir	.15	.11
Overman	.93	.80
Potosi	.14	.13
Savage	.07	.03
Sierra Nevada	.38	.33
Silver Hill	.43	.41
Standard	.01	.01
Union Con.	1.60	..
Utah Con.	.83	.32
Yellow Jacket	.03	.04
	.32	.29

Silver bars, 60; Mexican dollars, 49¼@50; drafts—sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.02½	.02½
Anaconda	.34½	.34
Argentum	.15	.14
Blue Bell	.02¾	.02¾
Consolidated	.06	.06
Elkton	.90¼	.90¼
Gibson	.17	.13½
Golden Fleece	.29	.30
Grouse	.04¾	.04¾
Isabella	.32¾	.32¾
Jefferson	.08	.08
Pharmacist	.09¼	.09¼
Portland	.50	.49½
Rosa	.06¼	.06¼
Work	.12½	.12½
	.04¾	.04¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
3d week May	$20,683	$20,718	$18,886
From Jan. 1	470,592	427,034	393,306
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
2d week May	$11,709	$14,355	$10,082
From Jan. 1	220,579	225,762	216,508
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	961	961	961
2d week May	$76,856	$65,573	$64,115
From Jan. 1	1,451,215	1,405,060	1,382,949
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week May	$20,322	$17,687	$18,161
From Jan. 1	425,909	398,145	333,024
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,497	4,497	4,497
2d week May	$324,313	$320,481	$296,513
From July 1	16,280,892	17,928,224	15,434,655
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week May	$90,303	$85,203	$102,992
From Jan. 1	2,424,874	2,323,705	2,515,754
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for April—			
Gross earnings	157,949	170,012	173,500
Op. expenses	89,677	96,767	124,063
Net earnings	68,272	73,245	48,837
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,884,853	1,847,368	1,797,421
Op. expenses	1,041,442	1,061,079	1,186,491
Net earnings	842,911	786,289	610,930
WABASH for April—			
Gross earnings	878,253	979,106	960,124
Op. expenses	617,207	765,220	747,039
Net earnings	261,045	213,885	213,085
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	9,646,667	10,662,489	10,012,904
Op. expenses	6,691,148	7,509,430	7,468,882
Net earnings	2,955,519	3,153,059	2,549,022
NASSAU ELECTRIC for quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	884,540	76,933	*257,907
Op. expenses	222,131	41,328	*165,806
Net earnings	112,409	20,607	91,802
Other income	30,736	....	*80,736
Total income	143,145	20,607	*122,538
Fixed charges	142,772	20,413	*122,359
Surplus	373	195	*178

*Increase.

The receiver of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad has filed the report for 1896, showing total receipts of $1,865,337; disbursements, $1,326,094; balance Dec. 31, 1896, $382,843. The road handled during the year 635,650 tons of freight, against 657,876 tons in 1895.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

Coin Amounting to $2,350,000 Will Go to Europe To-day.

Gold coin amounting to $2,350,000 will be sent to Europe from this port to-day. Lazard Frères will ship $1,250,000, obtained from San Francisco and the Fourth and Hanover National Banks. From the Sub-Treasury $1,150,000 was taken—$600,000 by L. von Hoffman & Co. and $550,000 by Baring, Magoun & Co. for Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston. Of the latter amount $50,000 was to provide against short weight. This makes $15,454,474 in gold exports since April 26 last.

To-day's shipments are not regarded as more significant than others which have been made since the "return tide" set in. They represent, in two instances at least, accumulations from sales of sterling exchange during the past fortnight, and the process is simply the settlement of ordinary trade balances at a time when the balance of trade in favor of the United States is not great.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New York.—ARNOLD BEHREER, plaintiff, against PECK BROTHERS & CO., defendant.

Notice is hereby given that on May 13th, 1897, the undersigned, Receivers, filed with this Court an account with vouchers of their proceedings herein as Ancillary Receivers of said defendant from the beginning of their Ancillary Receivership to May 8th, 1897, and that on June 9th, 1897, at Special Term (Part I.) of this court to be held in the Court House in New York City, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, they will file a supplemental account of their proceedings as such Ancillary Receivers subsequent to May 8th, 1897, and that they will then and there apply for an order judicially settling said original and supplemental accounts, ordering them to turn over to themselves as receivers of defendant appointed by the Superior Court of Connecticut all moneys, funds, and property in their hands as such Ancillary Receivers of defendant, discharging them and canceling their bonds as such Ancillary Receivers upon filing with this court their receipt for such moneys, funds, and property as said receivers of defendant appointed by said Superior Court, and for such other and further order in the premises as may be just.

JOHN M. PECK,
CHARLES H. DOWNS,
JOSEPH PORTER,
Receivers.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Attorneys for Receivers, 10 Wall St., New York.
my18-1aw8wTu&JeS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of May, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ERNEST WOLF and WALTER GROSS, lately doing business as copartners under the firm name of WOLF & GROSS, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before the first day of August, 1897, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Wolf & Gross, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 305 Washington Street, in the City of Brooklyn.—Dated May 12th, 1897. DESMOND DUNNE, Assignee. WASHINGTON SACKMANN, Attorney for Assignee, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
my25-1aw6wTu

LEGAL SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, dated May 7, 1897, and filed on said day with the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the State Trust Company, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, on May 26th, 1897, at 12 M., all his right, title, and interest in certain judgments, promissory notes, checks, drafts, claims for overdrafts and other instruments, and certain bonds, stocks, and other securities, a list of which may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine St., or at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, Room 707.—New York, May 10, 1897.

FRANCIS HIGGINS, Receiver.
DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, N. Y.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DAVID KOPPLE.—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday took charge of the store of David Koppie, grocer, at 61 Hester Street, on an execution for $2,013, in favor of Max Lubetkin, to whom Mr. Koppie confessed judgment. He has been in this business since December, 1891, carried a large stock, and in January last claimed assets of $12,800, and liabilities of $5,400.

ERNEST M. MUNN.—Ernest M. Munn, coal merchant at 412 Produce Exchange, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas E. Leeds, without preference. He has been in the coal business since 1888, and handled soft coal principally. He did not have any rating at Bradstreet's, as he always declined making a statement regarding his capital.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Day of Few Dealings at Private Sale and in the Auction Room.

Lowenfeld & Frager have sold to Weil & Mayer the old front and rear tenements 9 Pitt Street, 25 by 100. The buyers will improve the property by the erection of a six-story tenement.

The same firm has also sold to Mr. Werthelmer the five-story tenement, 351 East Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.

The Amsterdam Realty Company has sold to Henry L. Sprague the four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 102 West Sixty-ninth Street, 18 by 100.5. It is reported that the seller is H. L. Cowles, President of the Amsterdam Realty Company.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to Daniel B. Freedman, for $5,600, the two-story and attic brick building, with frame shed at rear, 77 Montgomery Street, 20.8 by 47.5.

H. C. Mapes & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Caroline S. C. Salzer, for $2,900, the two-story frame dwelling, Green Lane, or Avenue, 101 feet south of Fifth Street, (proposed,) 19 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Frank Adams Acer, referee, 924 and 926 Elton Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 50 by 100, two three-story frame tenements, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Bartow S. Weeks, referee, 128 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 274 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,926.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 309 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 149.6 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,471.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 410 and 412 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 143 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 37.8 by 103.3, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $53,400.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Mellis, referee, 1,140 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,916.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Blair, referee, Fort Washington Ridge Road, centre line, 329.2⅜ feet north of land of Lucius Chittenden, runs northwest 289.9 by northeast 115.2 by southeast 303.5 by southwest 114.3, vacant; Fort Washington Ridge Road, the adjoining above the north, runs northwest 303.3 by northwest 280.6 by northeast 98.2 by southeast 271.7 by southeast 311.6 by southwest 1o2, vacant; Fort Washington Ridge Road, lot adjoining the above on the north, runs northwest 311.6 by northwest 271.7 by northeast 98.2 by southeast 262.9 by southeast 98.2 by south 102.3. Due on judgment, $14,165.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 350 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 616.8 feet west of Eighth Avenue 19.2 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling; 147 and 149 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 145 feet east of Third Avenue, 40 by 98.9, four-story brick building with store, on 147; three-story brick building on 149, three-story brick building at rear of each; 1,570 Broadway, southeast corner of Forty-seventh Street, 20.6 by 80, three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with store in basement and first story.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William Romer, referee, Clinton Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Warren Street Lot 31 on map of village of Mount Hope 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,480.

By James L. Wells' foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Adams, referee, 143 East Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 125 by 100, one, two, three, and four story brick buildings, brewery, &c. Due on judgment, $81,791.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, northeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 100 by 156, by north 50, by west 15, by north 25.0½, by west 12.0½, by south 16.4¼, by west 128, by south 58, three two-story frame dwellings, with corner store, and three three-story frame dwellings.

By James L. Wells' foreclosure sale, Charles Stewart Davison, referee, 130 West Eighty-third Street, south side, 332.4 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 32.4 by 102.2, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,109.

By H. C. Mapes & Co. foreclosure sale, Irving Washburn, referee, Pelham Road, south side, 91.25 feet west of Liberty Street, 25 by 81.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $778.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, St. Nicholas Place, east side, 124.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 50 by 100, vacant, all title and interest of John W., George William, and Frederick Fink on Dec. 18, 1895.

At the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale, 250 Bay Ridge, lot situated on Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh Streets; Ninth and Fort Hamilton Avenues.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 3 Hall Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 61.4; F. & A. Horstmann of 4 Hall Place, owners; John P. Leo of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 32 Mott Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store; 21 by 81.2 by 24.6 by 81.10; James P. Gigli of 230 Grand Street, owner; L. F. Hennecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $22,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 102 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for two four-story brick tenements, 27 by 88; Charles H. Schroeder, owner; Frank Wennerer, architect; $26,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Boston Road, for a one-story frame waiting room, 15 by 25; William H. Birchall of Tremont Avenue and Boston Road, owner; Charles O. Clark of 729 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Lowmede Street, west side, 500 feet south of Olin Avenue, to a one-story frame factory, Henry H. Vought of Bronxwood Park, owner; Nathan F. Vought of King's Bridge, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

AVENUE D, 100, e s, 24.6x85; Carrie D. Cornish to Samuel G. Cornish..... 5
SAME PROPERTY; Seward U. Round, assignee, to Same..... 50
BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 144th St, 100x21.7x99.11x132.3; the Nursery and Childs' Hospital to Collin H. Woodward. 34,059
BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 24.11x75; Leopold Jonas and wife to John T. Regan..... 18,150
BRYANT ST, e s, 90 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Andrew E. Busby and wife to Rudolf Jonasch..... 1
CROTONA AV, w s, 50 ft n of Oakland Pl, 25x100; William E. Brooker and others to Frederick Boss..... 5,500
EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 704.5 ft s of 71st St, 25x100; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to Joseph Goldstein..... 13,750
ELDRIDGE ST, 84; Faybush Lebman and wife to Samuel Silberman and another. 19,500
ELLIOTT AV, w s, 96.3 ft n of Sheridan Av, 25x72; David Robb and wife to John B. Peck..... 1
HAMILTON ST, 103½, 17.4x103.6x17.3x103.6; Bayer Rich to Chana Lewinsky..... 1
LOT 304, map of Unionport, 50x200; James Hennesey and wife to J. Gorse Simmons. 3,000
MACDOUGAL ST, 12; Julia A. Beers and others to Luigi Biggio..... 11,000
SAME PROPERTY; James Wilkie and wife to Julia A. Beers and others..... 1
MINERVA PLACE, n w corner of Anthony Av, 50x100; Florence A. Morrison to Henry Haube & Sons..... 2,970
MONROE ST, s s, 126ft e of Catharine St, 4x59.6x4.4x59.6; Faybush Lebman and wife to Henry Moss, each..... 1
NORFOLK ST, w s, 105, 20x80; Caroline Foster to Isidore Jackson and another. 1
NORFOLK ST, w s, 70 ft s of Stanton St, 80x80x irreg; the German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to Isidor Jackson and another..... 60,000
TREMONT AV, s e corner of Clinton Av, 25x90.5; John M. Blauvelt and wife to Edwin J. Blauvelt..... 1
TREMONT AV, e s, 225.9 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x99.5; Edwin J. Blauvelt and wife to Rose Prowler..... 7,700
VYSE AV, w s, 376 ft s of Charlotte Pl, 25 x100; James W. Ogden and wife to George MacKenzie..... 1,250
10TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 58th St, 75.5x100; William Zinsser and wife to August Jacob..... 1
10TH AV, n w corner of 58th St, 25x100; William Zinsser and wife to August Jacob..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; August Zinsser and wife to same..... 1
10TH AND 11TH AVS, 157TH AND 161TH STS, block, with land under water, &c.; John A. Chanler and wife to Winthrop A. Chanler..... 85,714
18TH ST, 435 East, 25x92; Morris Franklin and wife to the American Carbonated Company..... 1
42D ST, n s, 131 ft w of 7th Av, 60x100.4; Augustus Hockes and another, executors, to Anna F. Davidson..... 50,000
62D ST, 219 West, 25x100.5; Elizabeth Lacy and another to Mary O'Neil.. 100
64TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Jennie Orr, as trustee, to Elizabeth G. Dunham..... $4,500
64TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Jennie Orr and another to E. G. Dunham..... 1
70TH ST, n s, 222 ft e of 1st Av, 21x102.2; Jennie Orr and another to Elizabeth G. Dunham..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; same to same..... 5,000
75TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 18.6x102.2; Margaret A. Weeher and another to Clara C. Couillard..... 100
79TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 18.6x102.2; Charles L. Weiher to Carl Brenneckas..... 1
79TH ST, n s, 163.4 ft w of 4th Av, 13.4x102.2; Clara C. Couillard to Margaret A. Weiher..... 100
81ST ST, 438 East; Peter Carroll and others to Lewis S. Mark..... 10
88TH ST, s s, 142.6 ft w of Central Park West, 17.6x100.8; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Charles G. Parker..... 1
38TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Central Park West, 17.6x160.8; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to William Rosenberg..... 1
89TH ST, 119 and 121 West; William J. Clegg and wife to Thomas W. Ball.... 100
93D ST, 129 East; Fred'k W. Klein and wife to Charles E. Popp..... 100
102D ST, 67 West, 24.6x100.11; Annie Schilo to Babette Regal..... 1
110TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; George L. Nichols, referee, to Frank H. Keeler..... 8,500
119TH ST, s s, 76 ft e of Pleasant Av, 26 x100.11; 119th St, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.11; J. Campbell Thompson, as guardian, to Jonas Jacob..... 400
131ST ST, n s, 397.6 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6 x99.11; Frank W. Dykeman to Marian A. Dale..... 8,500
132D ST, n s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 40x99.11; John F. Cammann to Anna Bendtx..... 1
144TH ST, n e corner of Bradhurst Av, 32.3x99.11x21.7x100.6; George L. Nichols, to the Nursery and Child's Hospital. 33,750
147TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 25x 100; Robert L. Lewes, referee, to Frederick Folz..... 1,000
150TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Wales Av, 25x 125; Sarah Nolan to Henry Kothe and wife..... 1
162D ST, n s, 100.6 ft e of Elton Av, 18 x50; Patrick J. Connolly to Bridget Connolly..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CONGREGATION SCHEBETH ACHIM to Rubin Resler; 141 Eldridge St, floor, &c., 9 years..... $900
DIMON, Susan M., to Ludwig Kuenstler; 3,597 Broadway, 21 years..... 536
FAY, Michael, and another to Jacob Karp, 112 Hester St, 3 years..... 1,800
FOSTER, James P., to Henry Wisner; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 69th St, 5 years..... $1,500, $1,700
GEORGE, Lucas, to William Ahlborn; 145 East 60th St, 5 years..... 1,000
H. B. SCHARMANN & SONS to Michael Josephsohn and another; 139 Madison St, 5 years..... 1,100
MILLER, Christian F., to Louis Borstelmann; West Broadway, n e corner of White St, 5 years..... 2,000
MORROW, James B., to Abraham L. Goldwater; 236 Willis Av, store, &c., 5 years, 6 months..... 1,800
SCHNEIDER, Samuel, to Sigmund Meistelsess; 1,431 1st Av, store, &c., 3 years..... 672

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDRESEN, Henrietta, and husband to Julius Robertson; n s of 43d St, 132 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... $5,000
BIBBY, Henry W., and Ellis G. Drake, Jr., executors of Caroline K. Parker, to Charles F. Southmayd; w s of Madison Av, 74.2 ft s of 28th St, 1 year..... 2,000
BIGGER, Morris, and wife to Pierce Brennan; 72 Columbia St, 2 years..... 23,000
BLOCK, Nathan, and wife to Nettie Hess; Delancey St, n s, 38.7 ft e of Ludlow St, 1 year..... 1,500
BLUM, Moritz, and wife to Miriam M. Davis and Benjamin Mordecai; e s of 2d Av, 85 ft n of 51st St, 3 years..... 10,000
CONGREGATION SCHEBETH ACHIM to Rubin Resler; 141 Eldridge St, leasehold, 2 years..... 600
DALE, Marian A., to Frank W. Dykeman; n e of 131st St, 397.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 900
DUNHAM, Elizabeth G. and Marshall L., to Jennie Orr, as trustee, &c.; n s of 64th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 4,000
SAME to same; n s of 76th St, 222 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 4,500
GEORGE, Mary A. and James H., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 110 and 112 West 38th St, 1 year..... 90,000
GEIS, Mary R., to Joseph Seitz; 152 West 17th St, leasehold, 5 years..... 10,000
GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, to the rector, &c., of the Church of the Incarnation; w s of Eastern Boulevard, 70.4 ft s of 71st St, 3 years..... 10,000
GORMLEY, John, and wife to Ernest G. Stebbins and another, trustees; n s of 141st St, 200 ft w of College Av, demand..... 200
GOTTHEIMER, Charlotte, to Harris Rosenthal; 231 East 126th St, 3 years.. 5,000
HIGGS, August, and wife, and Katharina Gross to Charles P. Doelger; n s of 158th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years.. 12,000
HULL, Elizabeth, and others to Chapin Horton and others, trustees; n s of Downing St, 92.7 ft w of Bedford St, 3 years..... 11,000
JACOB, August, to William Zinsser; w s of 10th Av, 25 ft n of 58th St, 1 year.. 39,000
SAME to same; n w corner of 10th Av and 58th St, ½ year..... 16,500
KEELER, Frank H., to the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 113th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year. 32,500
SAME to Eugene C. Potter; same property, ½ year..... 6,370
KOTHE, Henry, and wife to John Bussing, Jr.; s s of 150th St, 105 ft w of Wales Av, 25x125..... 4,500
KOUPAL, Eliza J., and others to Josephine Wandell; n s of 82d St, 67.4 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 8,000
LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., and wife to Louisa Minturn; w s of Amsterdam Av, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 2 months.. 5,000
LAYDEN, Mary, and husband to John Bussing, Jr.; Lot No. 1, Block 467, map of sale of Nelson property of Lyman Tiffany, Fox estate, 3 years..... 2,000
LEVY, Aaron, and wife to Frieda Schellitzer; 268 Cherry St, installments..... 3,500
LEVY, Aaron, and wife to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; 268 Cherry St, 5 years..... 24,000
MAYER, Laura, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 24 Downing St, 3 years. 5,000
MITTY, for the defendant in error, and Matthias Haffen; Lot 55, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, 1 year..... 600
MORFORD, Eliza L., to Robert Schell; 39 West 17th St, 1 year..... 5,000
MOSES, Hannah, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 4 and 6 Monroe St, 1 year..... 15,000
McNICOL, John A., and wife to Amanda Bussing; w s of Union Av, 242.4 ft s of 166th St, 3 years..... 2,500
PARKER, Charles G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 88th St, 142.6 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years. 22,000
PARKER, Charles G., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; s s of 88th St, 142.6 ft w of Central Park West, Installments..... 6,000
REED, Howard, and wife to Samuel E. Kilner and Dumont Clarke, trustees of Frederick Billings; s s of 87th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 19,000
ROSENBERG, William, to the Metropolitan Investment Company; s s of 88th St, 160 ft w of Central Park, 2 years..... 20,000
SAME to same; same property, 5 years. 6,000
SCHRADER, Henry C., to Conrad Harms; n s of 137th St, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 2,000
SKELLY, Patrick, to Henry Neustadter; s e corner of 38th St and 1st Av and other property, 5 years..... 90,000
SIMMONS, A. Gorss, to James Hennessey; Lot 394, map of Unionport, 5 years..... 2,000
SITTIG, Annie S., to Albert H. Ammidown; w s of Manhattan Av, or New Av, 19.1 ft n of 106th St, 3 years..... 500
SITTIG, Annie S., to Albert H. Ammidown, as committee, &c., of Mary A. Ammidown; w s of Manhattan Av, or New Av; 19.1 ft n of 106th St, 3 years. 8,000
STERN, Abraham, and Isidore Jackson to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Norfolk St, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year..... 50,000
SAME to same; same property, 1 year. 10,000
THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER OF NEW York to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; s w corner of Church and Cedar Sts; Thames St, n w corner of Church St; Cedar St, n s, 45.5 ft w of Church St; Thames St, n s, 48.1 ft w of Church St, 3 years. 90,000
THE CHELSEA to the State Trust Company; 216 to 228 West 23d St, and 229 West 24th St, 10-year bonds..... 150,000
THOMPSON, Albert L., and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 71st St, 568 ft e of West End Av, 5 years..... 16,000
TRUE, Marie, to Francis M. Jencks; s s of 77th St, 397 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 2,500
WARD, Jennie, to Frances C. Adams; 267 West 126th St, 1 year..... 1,500
WASSMER, Joseph P., and wife to Joseph Wassmer; n s of 4th St, or Av, Lot 688, part, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,400
WOODWARD, Collin H., to the Nursery and Child's Hospital; n e corner of 144th St and Bradhurst Av, 5 years.... 30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADAMS, Helen, as executrix of William Adams, to Frances C. Adams..... $2,500
CULLEN, John, to Edward P. Steers...Nominal.
FICHTER, Herman, and others to Jacob Rieser..... 2,000
GRIFFEN, Ordway, to Eliza Mapelson.... 2,000
JONES, Mary M. and Eleanor M., executrixes, &c., of Mary F. Jones, to Mary M. Jones..... Nominal.
LESE, Sarah, to Emille J. Murray..... 5,750
LEVY, Sarah, to Simeon L. Lawson, two assignments..... 25,000
MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executrixes, &c., of Ellen E. Ward, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees of Ellen E. Ward, for W. C. Stuart..... Nominal.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York. 50,000
SAME to Abraham Bernheimer..... 6,137
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 20,000
SPILLNER, Catharine, administratrix, &c., to Catharine Spillner..... Nominal.
SPEMME, John, to W. Irving Clark and another, executors of Richard S. Clark.... ..
STONE, George R. and Alfred E., to Lambert S. Quackenbush..... 2,300
WILLIAMSON, Sarah A., to John Bussing, Jr..... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, whole front from 142d to 143d St, 200x95; Hell Brothers & Storz against Charles F. Rogers, owner and contractor..... $305
61ST ST, 413 East; Johann D. Olmstedt against Bertha Eckell and Edward A. Weisz, owners; August Hoebermann, contractor..... 27
86TH ST, 35 West; Boyd & Schnaier against Pincus Nathan, owner and contractor..... 586
101ST ST, 2 West, and Central Park West, 410; C. Hoffman & Son against Jacob Jacobs and Julius C. Hoffman, owners; Isaac Hart, owner and contractor..... 1,110
116TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Franklin Av, 50x100; Patrick J. O'Keefe against James T. Barry, owner; L. E. Blake & Son, contractors 36

Lis Pendens.

MONROE ST, 88; Henry Morrison, executor, &c., of Henry I. Hart, against Otto F. Degener, (to foreclose mortgage.)
NORTH WILLIAM ST, 22 and 24; Frederick L. Stellwagen against Charles P. Wolffram and others, (to enforce lien.)
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, at intersection of w s of Boston Av, runs n 170x e 81.4 to Boston Av x s 170.6 to beginning; John P. Peters, as trustee, against Lewis Z. Bach and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)
8TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 41st St, runs e 100x s 49.5 to 41st St x e 150x n irregular to 42d St x w 33.4x s 98.9 x w 100, to 8th Av x s 49.4 to beginning; Elliott Zborowski against Thomas H. French and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
116TH ST, n s, 143.4 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x 100.11; 116th St, n s, 176.8 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; 116th St, n s, 193.4 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Patrick Gallagher, (three actions to foreclose mortgages.)
179TH ST, s s, 118 ft e of Webster Av, 18.6x100; Vanderbilt Av West, s w corner of 179th St, 101.1x118.6x100x133.7; Vanderbilt Av West, w s, 131.5 ft s of 179th St, 125.3x145x84x142.7; interior lot 145 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West and 239.9 ft s of 179th St, runs w 16.7x n 5.5x e 17x s 84; Adelaide A. Hillyer, as guardian, &c., of George H. Hillyer, deceased, against Sereno D. Bonfils and others, (to foreclose mortgages, four actions.)
125TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of 4th Av, as widened, 25x 100.11; Charles T. Worthington and William L. Bull, executors, &c., of Henry R. Worthington, deceased, against Woodbury G. Langdon and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
154TH ST, s s, 226.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 27x99.11; Johanna Fleischmann, as executrix, and another, executor, of Maximilian Fleischmann, deceased, against Eliza Hutson, (to foreclose mortgage.)
159TH ST, or Wuverly St, w s, 150 ft n w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Emma Frank against Josephine Frank and others, (partition.)

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

The United States Supreme Court.

No. 270—Louis E. Parsons, Jr., appellant, vs. the United States; appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 516—Tie Koo Yel Lee, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States;—In error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 256—Charles E. Hovey, as survivor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. George Elliott et al., executors, &c.; in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 206—The California National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. Nathaniel Kennedy; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this Court. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting, Justice Harlan.

No. 108—The City of New Orleans et al., appellants, vs. the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with direction to enter a decree in accordance with the opinion of this Court, the costs in the Circuit Court to be equally divided. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Brown, and Justice Peckham.

No. 483—The State of Louisiana, ex rel. the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, plaintiff in error, vs. the Board of Assessors for the Parish of Orleans et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 296—Robert M. Yardley, receiver, &c., appellant, vs. George Philler, President, &c., et al. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Decrees of the said United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania reversed and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court, with directions to allow the complainant, if necessary, to reform their pleadings so that their rights may be determined in conformity with the opinion of this court; the costs of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to be borne by the receiver, those of this court by the appellees, and those in the Circuit Court to abide the final result. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 154—Robert G. Hedrick, plaintiff in error, vs. the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company et al.; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

Nos. 194 and 196—The United States, appellant, vs. James J. Sheed; appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decrees affirmed, nunc pro tunc, as of March 10, 1897. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

Nos. 274 and 284—Brooke MacKail, appellant, vs. Westel Willoughby, appellee; appeals from Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Decrees affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 256—The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company, appellant, vs. R. M. Steele, Sheriff, &c.; appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Decrees of the said United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas reversed, the costs in this court to be paid by the appellant, and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court, with directions to dismiss the bill of complaint for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 287—Augustus F. Pfleigh, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of San Angelo, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court.—Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 539—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Company.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Michigan.—Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 278—Daniel A. Camfield et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.—Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 271—Joel Parker Whitney et al., appellants, vs. the United States. Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court.—Opinion by Justice Peckham.

No. 301—The Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank of Pittsburg, Penn., plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Justice Shiras did not hear the arguments and took no part in the decision of this case.

No. 494—C. B. Wright, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States, in error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Justice White concurs in the result.

No. 282—John D. Warner, appellant, vs. The City of New Orleans, on a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—First question answered in the affirmative. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Justice White and Justice Peckham took no part in the decision of this case.

No. 198—E. M. Parsons, plaintiff in error, vs. the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa.—Opinion by Justice Brewer. (Justice Brown took no part in the decision of this case.)

No. 783—The Interstate Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Question certified, answered in the negative.—Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Justice Harlan.

No. 141—The Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, appellant, vs., the Florida Fruit Exchange.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Decree of the said United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed with cost and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Florida, with directions to enter a decree for the defendant dismissing the bill without prejudice.—Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Justice Harlan.

No. 39—The Troy Iron and Nail Factory, Randolph, Robert Holland, claimant, appellant, vs. the Barge Eldorado, &c., et al. On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Question certified answered in the negative. Opinion by Justice Gray. (Justice Brown took no part in the decision of this case.)

No. 39—The tug Glide, and owners, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Atlantic Works. In error to the Superior Court of the State of Massachusetts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Gray. (Justice Brewer did not hear the argument, and took no part in the decision of this case.)

No. 280—E. J. Peck et al., trustees, plaintiffs in error, vs. Christian Heurich. In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

No. 798—James P. Merrill et al., appellants, vs. the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Calvin vs. Jacksonville, 158, U. S. 456; The Bayonne, 159, U. S., 692; Chappell vs. United States, 160, U. S. 499, 507, and 508, and cases therein cited. Announced by Justice Harlan. (The Chief Justice did not sit, and took no part in the consideration and disposition of this motion.)

No. 24—Ana J. Dominguez de Guyery et al., plaintiff in error, vs. William Banning, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 309—Peter Menotte, plaintiff in error, vs. Kate May Dillon et al., in error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings, not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 75—Carlotta M. MacGreal and Wilburne P. MacGreal, appellants, vs. Rose M. Taylor and Mamie E. Norment, executrices, &c., appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Harlan. The Chief Justice and Justice Brown are of opinion that the decrees should be affirmed.

No. 205—The United States, appellant, vs. Julian Sandoval et al., and No. 209—Levi P. Morton, appellant, vs. The United States, appeals from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Decree as to Levi P. Morton affirmed, and as to Julian Sandoval et al., reversed, and cause remanded, with directions to enter a decree in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 195—The Rio Arriba Land and Cattle Company, (Limited,) appellant, vs. the United States. —Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims. —Decree affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 581—The Adams Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Ohio; No. 582—The American Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Ohio, and No. 583—United States Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Ohio.—Motion to advance granted and causes assigned for argument as one case on the second Monday of the next term after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 729—The Columbia Water Power Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Columbia Electric Street Railway, Light and Power Company.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

No. 762—Thomas Bran, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term at the head of the call for that day.

No. 795—The United States, petitioner, vs. Frank Dudley.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

No. 797—Rodman M. Price et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Anna M. Forest et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

No. 806—Alexander D. Barrow, syndic, petitioner, vs. Richard Milliken.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

No. 804—Henry T. Rutherfoord et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Florence Blythe Hinckley.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 803—The Mexican Central Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Edward Evey.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth District denied.

No. 808—Henry C. King, petitioner, vs. Julius C. Williamson et al.—Consideration of petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit postponed until the next term.

No. 54—The Patapsco Guano Company, appellant, vs. the Board of Agriculture of North Carolina et al.—Restored to the docket for reargument before a full bench.

No. 1 (original)—The State of New Jersey, complainant, vs. the State of Delaware.—Ordered that the clerk notify counsel that the Court expects this cause to be disposed of at the next term.

No. 693—M. F. Morris et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Advanced and assigned for argument on the first Monday in January next on motion of Solicitor General Conrad for the appellee.

No. 3 (original of 1895)—The United States, complainant, vs. the State of Texas.—Leave granted to withdraw from files "guide to Republic of Texas," on motion of Solicitor General Conrad for the complainant.

No. 2 (original)—The State of Indiana, complainant, vs. The State of Kentucky. Report of Commissioners filed and confirmed on motion of William Lindsay, for the defendant.

No. 803—Thomas F. Peckham, petitioner, vs. The Wheeler Bliss Manufacturing Company. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by William E. Mason, in behalf of Allan C. Story, in support of petition, and by J. M. Flower, Frank J. Smith, and Harrison Musgrave, in opposition thereto.

No. 736—The Capitol National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Coldwater National Bank of Coldwater, Mich. Motion to dismiss postponed until the next term.

No. 813—L. H. Hyer, petitioner, vs. Richmond Traction Company et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit granted.

No. 62—J. J. Douglass, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

Order—It is now here ordered by the Court that all cases on the docket not decided, and all the other business of the term not disposed of by the Court be, and the same are hereby continued until the next term.

Adjourned to the time and place appointed by law.

Calendar for Tuesday, May 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

133—Rogers vs. Fitch. 135—Whitman vs. National Bank of Oxford. 142—Western Assurance Company vs. Mohlman. 143—Dewey Electric Heating Company vs. Ahlbor

RUDOLPH ROSIN'S ASHES.

Thrown into the Mississippi at St. Louis, as His Will Requested.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24.—The ashes of Rudolph Rosin were cast into the Mississippi here last evening. Rosin, who lived in the vicinity of Cincinnati, visited his birthplace in Northern Germany about a year ago, and while there was taken sick and died. He left a will, in which he requested that his body should be cremated and his ashes returned to his Cincinnati relatives and kept by them until May 23, 1897, the anniversary of his birth, and then thrown from the Eads Bridge at St. Louis.

Last evening a well-dressed man walked upon the bridge from St. Louis. He carried a small black box. When near the centre he stopped, opened the box, and emptied what appeared to be a few handfuls of ashes into the river below.

Syracuse Boy Killed by Live Wire.

SYRACUSE, May 24.—A boy named Dinehart, ten years old, while playing with a number of comrades, was killed by a live wire this morning. One of the youngsters threw a coil of small wire over a trolley cable, and the ends came in contact with the track. Young Dinehart grasped the wire and fell over dead.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Lieut. W. M. Irwin is detached from the Amphitrite and ordered home. He will be detailed to steel inspection duty.

Ensign J. R. Campbell is detached from the Alliance May 25, and ordered to the course at the Naval War College and Torpedo School.

Lieut. R. G. Peck will be detached from the coast survey as commander of the Bache, June 15, and take service at the Naval Academy.

EDUCATIONAL.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 1897.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New York on **THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 17 AND 18, 1897,** commencing at 10 o'clock A.M., in the Examination Room of the **NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, on the 8TH FLOOR OF THE EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.**

Students intending to enter the Freshman Class this year hereafter may pass at this time a preliminary examination covering a portion of the entrance requirements.

A PRIZE OF $100 will be given by **THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW YORK** to the applicant who at such time and place shall pass the best full entrance examination to the Academic Freshman Class, the prize to be paid after matriculation.

For catalogues, examination papers, and further information apply to

TRACY H. HARRIS, '84, 45 Cedar St.
ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, '81, 155 B'way.
GEORGE WM. BURLEIGH, '92, 11 William St.
H. N. VAN DYKE, Registrar, Princeton, N. J.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85TH AND 86TH STREETS.
REOPENS OCTOBER 6TH.
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS.
Special attention paid to College Preparation.
Wednesday Lectures in connection with school work.
Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics.
Fully equipped Studio.

"From Kindergarten to High School."

THE HELBURN SCHOOL.
235 West 59th Street.
A thoroughly graded, coeducational school; manual training; art and language. Reopens Oct. 6. Circulars on application.

The Graham School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
Full term begins Sept. 30.
176 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

MARY B. WHITON, A. B., AND LOIS A. BANGS,
ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
English and Classical School. Certificates accepted by Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. Primary department. Resident pupils 43 West 47th St.

The Herlitz School of Languages,
Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I.
SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
John B. Diman (Harvard, A.M.) **Head Master**
Circular and references sent upon application.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

DRY GOODS.

NOBODY SELLS as Cheap. Sorbin Violet, 80c.; Lilert's Violet, 20c.; Pears' Soap, 5c. JAMMES, 900 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

84TH ST., 27 WEST.—Desirable rooms; central location; excellent board; references exchanged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can recommend as thoroughly capable in every particular; where a kitchen-maid is kept. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 1 till 3, present employer's, 52 West 52d St.

COOK, &c.—By competent middle-aged Scotch woman as cook for small family, or as housekeeper for couple for small compensation; city reference. Call, for two days, 224 West 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By young woman; understands French and English cooking; can take entire charge where there is a kitchen maid; good references from Newport and city; wages, $40. R., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; all kinds of cooking and baking; city or country; lady breaking up house. Seen two days, 10 to 4, 27 West 34th St.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a steady woman as first-class cook and to do plain washing and ironing or general housework in family. 206 West 47th St., second bell.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good cook in private family; would do coarse washing; good city reference. 927 3d Av., near 50th St., second bell.

COOK.—As first-class cook; Swedish; competent in all branches of cooking; good baker; French-American cooking; best references. M., 226 East 39th St.; janitor.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook; best city reference; willing to do plain washing. 204 East 76th St., O'Brien's bell.

COOK.—A lady going abroad wishes to place a competent and reliable cook. Apply, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at 822 Madison Av.

COOK.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her cook; disengaged June 2. Call at 89 Park Av. Monday or Tuesday, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; makes exquisite Summer gowns, fancy waists, sleeves; perfect fitting and designing; remodeling; terms moderate; best references. S. K., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced French dressmaker, cutter, fitter; good seamstress; speaks several languages; go to country. Antoinette, Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By high-class dressmaker; latest Paris sleeves, skirts, waists; remodels; $2 a day. 256 West 45th St. Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—As competent dressmaker by the day, or at home; first-class fitter. 61 West 59th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By accomplished, refined young lady as housekeeper. Miss Colwell, care Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework in small private family; city reference. 78 West 126th St., rear.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German lady's maid; stylish hairdresser, good seamstress, and packer; many years with American family; excellent references. 316 East 33d St., ring twice.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in all kinds of sewing; also assist with chamberwork; best city references. 981 Madison Av., present employer.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent, good packer, best city references. 188 East 59th St., second bell.

MAID or NURSE.—A lady would like to find a situation for her maid, who has lived with her for eight years, whom she can highly recommend to take care of an elderly or invalid lady, or to right chamberwork and plain sewing. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, present employer's, 4 West 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent; is willing to go to the country; has first-class reference; wages, $20 to $25. A. C., Box 201 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as competent laundress; nine years' city reference; fifty miles country. S., Box 347, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; head or alone; understands her business thoroughly; references from present employers. 142 East 59th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; assist with chamberwork; good city references. 997 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a first-class city family. A. D. H., 143 West 14th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman to go out by the day or at home as first-class laundress; best reference. Mrs. Morris, 306 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman, to take family wash; also gentleman's good laundress. Mrs. Lyall, 305 East 76th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined young woman of long experience as nurse; any case; terms moderate; city or country; highest personal reference from physicians and patients. Nurse, 247 West 24th St.

NURSE.—By well recommended young woman, to care for baby; will assist with other work; home preferred to high wages. M. M., 219 East 22d St.

NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as child's nurse; nine years' city reference. 322 West 44th St., E. Brink.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for invalid, or would attend doctor's office; understands care of instruments; reference. 427 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—By woman in family to take care of child and go in country; infant preferred; good references. 665 9th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By trained nurse as infant's nurse, or to delicate lady; is a Protestant; doctor's reference. Trained, 257 West 42d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, BUTLER, COACHMAN, and Cook.—A young lady going to Europe wishes to secure positions for her parlormaid, English butler, coachman, and cook, all of whom she can highly recommend. 33 West 17th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two experienced girls to go to country; one as seamstress; understand dressmaking; willing to assist with light chamberwork; other as plain cook and laundress; city references. 412 East 53d St., basement.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French dressmaker as seamstress in private family for Summer; can do all kinds of sewing, repairing, making over, using old materials, mending; best references. A. B., 1,486 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Present employer wishes to find situations for her waitress; also chambermaid; disengaged June 1. Call, for two days, from 10 to 1, 39 West 73d St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses and wines; make salads, carve; country preferred; excellent references; lady can be seen. 221 East 44th St.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—As waitress and parlormaid or as parlormaid and to assist in dining room. Call Tuesday morning, from 10 to 12, at present employer's, 15 East 48th St.

WAITRESS.—English; competent and experienced; has lived with best families in city; first-class references; wages, $18 to $20. Nina, 132 East 32d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as waitress or chambermaid; city or country; best city reference. Neat, 530 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in private family; good city reference; last lady can be seen. 118 East 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress; best city reference. 181 Waverley Place.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By an expert masseuse, highly recommended by eminent physicians, as useful attendant to a lady going abroad for the Summer. Address for two days, S. A., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple, having over ten years' experience and first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 207 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent; two years' personal references; eighteen months' previous. A. H., 143 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes situation for first-class butler; single; present employers, 2 East 15th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By English expert; professional, all branches; moderate wages. A. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; highly recommended; good references. A. H., 418 5th Av.

BUTLER.—Inquire at employer's residence, 814 Madison Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By first-class chef for private family; will be disengaged June 1. L. Scherping, Tanglewood, Tuxedo Park.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable all round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; single; milks, &c.; city or country. T. C., 509 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man; thoroughly competent; willing, and handy around place; best city reference from last employer. Daly, 60 West 139th St.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced, capable, trustworthy man; nine years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. H. Q., 340 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; age, 30; thoroughly understands his business; 8 years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. James Mason's stable, 77th St., Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; can furnish good references. 123 West 52d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—English; thoroughly understands silver and household work; neat, willing, and obliging; good personal reference. J. Haycock, 312 East 41st St.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; good personal references; thoroughly competent. H. S., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—Highly recommended. Inquire at employer's residence, 814 Madison Av.

Useful Men.

USEFULMAN.—Housework; pantry, windows, lawns, &c.; care one horse; references from private families and others. X. Y., 509 11th Av.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION or VALET.—To gentleman or lady, by traveling man; can speak five languages; best city references. B. P. A., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD IS VERY ANXIOUS to secure a position for his footman, whom he will highly recommend. Call or address Henry, 8 East 69th St.

HAIRDRESSER.—Experienced, about to leave for Narragansett Pier, would like a few customers by the week; best references; terms, $2; trial gratis. French Wave, Box 15, 254 8th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—An experienced laundress to go a short distance in the country; wages $25. Apply at 37 5th Av., this (Tuesday) morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser, intelligent, tactful, and energetic, to solicit advertising for a New York daily newspaper. I. B. W., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

NIAGARA FALLS
DECORATION DAY EXCURSION **$8** FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE PICTURESQUE
ERIE R. R.

Tickets good going on evening trains Saturday, May 29; good returning, leaving Niagara Falls on or before May 31, 1897.

Trains leave West 23d St. 7:25 and 8:40 P. M.; Chambers St., 7:30 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION.
MEMORIAL DAY.
SATURDAY, MAY 29TH.
ROUND **$8.00** TRIP
PICTURESQUE
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Tickets good returning on any regular train, excepting Black Diamond Express, up to and including May 31st.

Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 7:00, 8:30, and 9:00 P. M.; West 23d St., Penn. R. R., at 6:55, 7:30, and 8:55; Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 6:40, 7:48, and 8:45 P. M.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply to General Eastern Office, 355 Broadway, New York City.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION
TO
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko
AND THE
Famed Switchback,
VIA
Central Railroad of New Jersey,
MONDAY, MAY 31,

a special excursion train, with lunch car attached, will leave New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M. Returning arrive in the city about 9 P. M. Fare for the round trip: Adults, $2.25; children, $1.00. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

DECORATION DAY AT NIAGARA.

Special THREE-DAY excursion, leaving New York Saturday evening, May 29.

By Erie Railroad	By New York Central
14.50	**15.75**

Including hotel accommodation at CATARACT HOUSE, transfers, trip on the Maid of the Mist, &c. Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure
AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 118, 165, 171, 871, 944, 1,328 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 194 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.
CENTRAL PARK HOTEL.
Centrally located amidst the finest scenery and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Rates moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
INGLEHART & WYLIE,
St. Lawrence Park, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

For circulars, &c., apply to hotel or Hicks' Advertising Agency, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.
Catskill Mountains, N Y, Catskill Mt. House.
Long Branch, N. J., Ocean House, J. Spitler.
Richfield Springs, N. Y., Spring House, T. R. Proctor.
Water Mills, L I, n'r Southampton, Mecox Inn.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOTEL.
Established 1854. Now open. Valuable mineral springs, with new bathrooms in the main building and other improvements. Beautiful groves, walks, and drives. Good livery, boating, and fishing. Excellent table. Moderate rates. No bar. CORTLAND & SON, Stottville, N. Y., (near Hudson.)

THE ELMER.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
TWENTY-THIRD SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND BATHS.
OPEN JUNE 10 TO OCTOBER.
NEW YORK OFFICE,
WINDSOR HOTEL. T. R. PROCTOR.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
Will open June 17.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
Will open June 24.
T. F. SILLECK, Manager,
102 Broadway, N. Y.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.
SEASON 1897 will open June 26, under management of F. THEO. WALTON.
Everything first class at reasonable rates. THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, NEW SERVICE and MODERN PLUMBING, UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH. N. Y. office, (Room 631,) Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Av.; 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
and Cottages. Open June 26.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens in June; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y. C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

"THE MASSAPEQUA."
Massapequa, L. I., on Great South Bay, 40 minutes via L. I. R. R. Express trains. All modern improvements; first-class accommodations for 250 guests. Best bathing beach on the south side. Table a feature. Terms reasonable. N. Y. office, Barrett House, 1 to 4.
E. H. ROGERS.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.,
Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee.
N. Y. Office, Hotel Imperial.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 2½ miles from city.

Adirondacks.

STEVENS HOUSE,
Lake Placid, N. Y.
Heart of the Adirondack Mountains.
New Features, Golf Links, &c.
OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH.
J. A. & G. A. STEVENS,
Owners and Proprietors.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
on Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, or John Harding, Algonquin, N. Y.

WAWBEEK LODGE.
ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Season 1897.
Address URIAH WELCH, Wawbeek, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Opens June 15.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
For diagram of rooms, terms, &c., apply to Mr. FRED'K C. KING, Hoffman House, 25th St. entrance.

Saratoga. The most healthful and attractive Summer resort in the world.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL
Opens June 1st. Rates, $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Staten Island.

PAVILION HOTEL, New Brighton, S. I. now open. LYMAN RHODES.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 26TH.
June and July, $14.00 to $17.50 per week.
$3.00 per day.

NEW JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH
WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 12.
HOTEL OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24.
A number of bathroom suites have been added to the cottages, and many marked improvements to the hotel. New York office, 118 Broadway, (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, PROPRIETOR.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.,
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE,
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES.
ATLANTIC CITY.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
FINEST ON THE COAST.
Salt and fresh water in all baths; all conveniences; send for illustrated booklet.
JAMES B. REILLY.

THE ROMAN.
American and European Plans.
FINEST CUISINE AT ATLANTIC CITY.
CALLAWAY & ALEXANDER.

HOTEL STICKNEY, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.; 100 feet from ocean; excellent cuisine; transient: $2 to $2.50; weekly, $10 to $14. Send for booklet. L. V. STICKNEY.

Asbury Park.

THE MONTAUK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Block from ocean. Remodeled and newly furnished. New management. Special rates for June. DAVIS & PROVOST.

THE ASHLAND,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Near Beach. Open from May to November. MRS. A. GEORGE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MT. POCONO, PA.
"THE WISCASSET."
Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES
NEW LONDON, CONN.
WILL OPEN JUNE 1, 1897.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER,
NEW LONDON, CONN.

THE MONTVERT,
Middletown Springs, Vermont.
The Carlsbad of America.
Scientific German Water Cure.
Magnificent Hotel, high elevation, bracing air, excellent cooks, superior service. Address, for illustrated booklets, F. W. EAGER, Mgr., The Hanover, 2 East 15th St., city.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Opens June 1st.
ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.

THE NANEPASHEMET,
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Finest location on the North Shore. Uniformly cool. For plans and prices apply to Dr. AMMI BROWN.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Day Light.
The Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" will commence their regular trips to Albany and intermediate landings, on
FRIDAY, MAY 28.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M., West 22d St. 9:00 A. M.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, May 31st, will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with 11 A. M. R. R. at Hudson. Special train from Catskill to Cairo Sunday morning, May 30, at 6:30.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Decoration Day
Spend the holiday in a short and delightful trip to the popular resorts of Virginia on one of the handsome steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamer will leave New York Friday, May 28, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, May 29, at 4 P. M., for

OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, VA.,
CONNECTING FOR
VIRGINIA BEACH AND RICHMOND, VA.

Returning, steamer leaves Norfolk, Va., SUNDAY and MONDAY, May 30 and 31, at 7:30 P. M., arriving at New York next afternoon.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, including meals and stateroom berth en route, $13.00, $13.50, and $14.00.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, including meals and stateroom berth en route, and covering one and one-quarter days' expenses at Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach, $17.00.

Entire Trip Can Be Made at Total Cost of
$17.00.

If desired, tickets can be had with but little more cost allowing return by rail to New York.

Early reservation of staterooms necessary. Further information apply to

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
Pier 26, North River, New York.
Telephone, 1580 Franklin.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice President and Traffic Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria,	May 29, 2 PM	Lucania,	July 3, 8 AM
Lucania,	June 5, 8:30 AM	Etruria,	July 10, 1 PM
Etruria,	June 12, 1 PM	Campania,	July 17, 8 AM
*Campania,	June 17, 9 AM	Aurania,	July 24, noon
Umbria,	June 26, 1 PM		

EXTRA SAILINGS.

Aurania,	May 25, 1 PM	Aurania,	June 22, noon
Servia,	June 8, 11:30 AM	Servia,	July 8, 10 A. M.

*SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Campania will sail hence Thursday, June 17th, at 9 A. M., instead of Saturday, June 19th, which will enable passengers to arrive at Liverpool in time to attend the Queen's Jubilee Review at Spithead, June 20th.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Cook's Tours.
Independent travel or escorted parties to
EUROPE.
New routes and best arrangements.
Select parties leaving MAY, JUNE and JULY, also
CHOICE VACATION TOURS.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York;
628 Chestnut St., Phila.; 332 Washington St., Boston.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic,	May 26, Noon	Britannic,	June 23, Noon
Majestic,	June 2, Noon	Majestic,	June 30, Noon
Germanic,	June 9, Noon	Germanic,	July 7, Noon
Teutonic,	June 14, Noon	Teutonic,	July 14, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

BELGIC, via Honolulu		May 29,	1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu		June 8,	1 P. M.
COPTIC		June 17,	1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu,		June 26,	
GAELIC, via Honolulu		July 7,	1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**

EMPRESS OF INDIA	May 31, Aug. 2, Oct. 11
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	June 21, Aug. 23, Nov. 8
EMPRESS OF CHINA	July 12, Sept. 13, Dec. 6

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**

AORANGI, June 8.	WARRIMOO, July 8.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest,
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

IROQUOIS	Wednesday, May 26
COMANCHE	Friday, May 28
ALGONQUIN	Tuesday, June 1
IROQUOIS	Friday, June 4

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. &P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., May 25,	10 AM	Saale Tu., June 15,	10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 1,	10 AM	Trave, Tu., June 22,	10 AM
Havel, Tu., June 8,	10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Je. 29,	10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Spree, Sat., May 29,	10 AM	Aller, Sat., Je. 12,	10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse		Thursday, June 3,	Noon
Barbarossa		Thursday, June 10,	Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, May 29,	10 AM	Werra, July 3,	10 AM
Kaiser, June 12,	10 AM	Fulda, July 10,	10 AM
Ems, June 19,	10 AM	Kaiser, July 24,	10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck,	May 27, 10 AM	A. Victoria,	June 17, 7 AM
Normannia,	June 3, 7 AM	F. B'sm'r'k,	June 24, 7 AM
Columbia,	June 10, 7 AM	Normannia,	July 1, 7 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. Pennsylvania, May 29, 4 PM Prussia, Jne 2, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruises to **NORWAY,** the **NORTH CAPE,** and **SPITZBERGEN** by **TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL	May 26	ST.

CROWD RAGES AT ALDERMEN

Charges of Boodling and Bad Faith Made at a Hearing on Surface Railway Franchises.

OBJECTED TO A POSTPONEMENT

Proposition to Purchase Was Put Aside and the Scheme of John Brooks Leavitt to Permit Improvements Without Waiving the City's Rights Was Discussed.

Charges of boodling and of bad faith were publicly made against city officials by private citizens yesterday, and a sensational row that at times threatened to become a riot occurred in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall. The occasion was a meeting of the Committee on Railroads which had been set for the purpose of holding a public hearing on the proposition that the city should take action to acquire the Sixth and Eighth Avenue street railroads.

Many prominent lawyers and delegations from various clubs, unions, and labor organizations were in the chamber, and when certain members of the committee showed a fixed determination to adjourn without permitting the hearing to take place the trouble began. Everybody stood up and almost everybody shouted, while others shook their fists at the Aldermen. They yelled "Boodle!" and "Robbers!" and threatened some of them with political destruction at the next election.

At the same time the members of the committee exchanged direct accusations of sinister motives, and for a while it looked as though they would engage in a free fight. A recess was taken to hold an executive session of the committee and restore order.

Among those present were Charles Henry Butler, John Harsen Rhoades, John Brooks Leavitt, Isaac Klein, John Jay Chapman, William C. Trull, Charles F. Adams, Mirabeau L. Towns, P. J. Collins, William Martin, who with about fifty others representing at least a dozen organizations, including the Good Government Clubs, the City, the Society of Municipal Control, the Democratic League of Kings County, and the Knights of Labor.

Alderman Marshall proposed that the committee should hold a secret session to consider whether or not the hearing should be adjourned pending an appeal from the decision Judge Beach last week in issuing an injunction to restrain the roads from changing the motive power. Alderman Hall protested, saying that a previous hearing had been postponed without his consent, and that he proposed to sit and have a hearing regardless of what other Aldermen did.

"The committee had a right to adjourn if it felt like it," retorted Alderman Brown hotly.

Crowd Grows Indignant.

At this the waiting citizens took a hand in the fight. The proposition to adjourn the hearing had been heard and everybody began to clamor for recognition. Alderman Hall continued to demand a public hearing at once.

Alderman Goodman began to argue with Mirabeau L. Towns that it would not be courteous to Judge Beach to go ahead with the hearing, and Mr. Towns and a score of others demanded that there should be no further delay, and yells of "Gag law!" and "Stool pigeon!" came from the rear of the chamber. William Martin and other labor leaders, assisted by Mr. Towns, undertook to organize an indignation meeting. At this Sergeant at Arms William Donovan threatened to clear the room. Finally Aldermar Parker announced that the committee would retire for an executive session.

Before they could do so, however, Charles Henry Butler, attorney for Henry F. Braker, who offered to purchase the franchises of the roads from the city and to pay $1,000,000 for each in addition to whatever amount the city has to pay the roads, stated that his client's offer was still open, and that in the taxpayers' suit brought by Mr. Potter he intended to appeal from Judge Beach's decision, and that he would argue the appeal before the Appellate Division at the earliest possible date. Mr. Butler asked the committee to use its influence with the Corporation Counsel to get him to bring an action in the name of the city to compel the surrender of the roads.

Without waiting to hear Mr. Butler through the committee filed out, and was gone twenty minutes. When it returned it was evident that the session had been a stormy one. Chairman Parker announced that they had decided to give a hearing, but that he would not preside. President Jeroloman then took the chair.

The question at issue, however, was shifted from the purchase of the roads to a proposition advanced by Mr. Leavitt. This was to the effect that the Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall begin at once in the Supreme Court action to determine the city's rights, and that pending the determination of the action the company could go ahead with its plans to change the motive power, the permit not to be considered a waiver of the city's rights. Further, that, in the event of the city winning, the franchise be then sold at auction, the purchaser to pay the present owners the original cost of construction, with 10 per cent. additional, and to reimburse the company for its outlay with 6 per cent. interest.

City Officials Denounced.

John Harsen Rhoades said that the decision of Judge Beach revealed a state of affairs more remarkable than any yet developed. Whether they were right or wrong in their claim, the great fact was lost sight of that the people's side had not been heard, that in a suit involving millions of dollars to the city the voice of the city or of the Corporation Counsel had not been heard.

Mirabeau L. Towns made a long argument and denounced what he called the evident desire of the committee to do nothing. When he said: "The coattails of Judge Beach are too abbreviated to cover even five Aldermen," Alderman Hall arose and protested.

William Martin, representing District Assembly 49 of the Knights of Labor, denounced the committee and the Corporation Counsel. He said that the fight was between two private corporations, and the city would get the worst of it, no matter who won.

Charles F. Adams and Thomas L. Feitner followed, and declared that if prompt steps were taken and the city was represented upon appeal as it should be that there would be a decided change in the result. Cornelius Doody accused the Aldermen of bad faith.

The City Bound Hand and Foot.

John Brooks Leavitt then advocated his proposed agreement. He said the city was being bound hand and foot, and it was high time something should be done. His inspiration in this matter had been drawn from an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 22, from which he quoted:

"Opposition prompted by a sincere desire to protect the city's rights or the public interest is beyond criticism. Opposition inspired by business rivalry is not in that category, and ought not to be allowed to hinder the work of providing better facilities for travel."

His proposition, he said, would insure rapid transit as rapidly as possible, and at the same time provide for the reversion of the roads to the city should the courts decide such is the public's right.

At the close it was announced that a resolution will be introduced at the meeting of the Aldermen to-day requesting the Corporation Counsel to begin action on behalf of the city.

NORTH SIDE FRANCHISE WAR.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed the formal order granting an injunction to the Southern Boulevard Company in the suit against the People's Traction Company and Controller Fitch, enjoining them from obtaining the street railway franchise over certain streets between the Bronx and Harlem Rivers. Justice Truax orders the plaintiff to file a bond for $5,000 within five days. This suit is one of several arising from the bidding of the franchise to nearly 7,000 per cent. at the auction by the Controller in October, 1895.

Sarstedt Shot Himself Twice.

Despondent from lack of work and suffering from heart trouble, Henry Sarstedt, aged thirty-nine, attempted suicide yesterday in his room at 541 East Thirteenth Street. He fired two shots into his head. The first bullet only grazed his skull. The second lodged in his brain. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it is said he is in no immediate danger. Sarstedt is married and has four children.

THE LEXOW LAW CONSTRUED.

Men on the Eligible List Under the New Civil Service Act Must Be Promoted in Order.

President Charles G. Wilson of the Board of Health sent a letter to Corporation Counsel Scott on May 21 asking his construction of Section 3 of the new civil service law, which seems to indicate that when the eligible list has been made by adding the ratings by merit and fitness, appointments must be made absolutely in the order of their standing on that list. In reply to this letter Mr. Scott says:

"Section 1 of the act, Chapter 428 of the Laws of 1897, provides that in all examinations for appointment and promotion in the civil service of the State and of the cities thereof, a distinction shall be made between merit and fitness, and that the merit of all applicants shall be determined by examination conducted by or under the Civil Service Commissioners of examining board, upon which examination no rating higher than 50 per cent. shall be given. That all persons so examined who have obtained at least the minimum rating, as established by the rules and regulations provided for in the act, shall be certified to the appointing power, who shall either in person or by some person or board designated by him, re-examine all such applicants as to their fitness for appointment or promotion, and give them a rating which, however, shall not exceed 50 per cent.

"Section 3 provides as follows: 'Applicants examined as in this act provided shall be preferred for appointment and promotion according to their standing, ascertained by adding together the rating for merit and the rating for fitness determined as in this act provided.'

"I am of the opinion that the effect of this section is to make it obligatory upon the appointing power to appoint or promote, as the case may be, the person who stands first upon the list ascertained by adding together the rating for merit and the rating for fitness. In this respect the policy of the former law has been entirely changed. Under it it was allowable to certify a reasonable number of names to the appointing power for selection in order that to a proper extent he might exercise his judgment and discretion in selecting the persons to be appointed or promoted.

"Inasmuch as the present act practically gives him the absolute power to determine whom he will appoint or promote by investing him with the power of making any rating for fitness that he may see proper, the reason for certification of more than one name for each vacancy has ceased, and for this reason I think that the act required the construction suggested by you."

RUMORS CONCERNING BANKS.

Stories that Five Are Ready to Consolidate or Liquidate Current in Wall Street.

Talk of five banks of this city being ready to "consolidate or liquidate" before long was current yesterday. Bankers generally characterized this gossip as wholly speculative and based on the liquidation of the Third National and the absorption of its business by the National City. No bank officer was found who was willing to name an institution prepared to turn its business over to another and retire, or one which was negotiating to acquire the custom of another prepared to wind up its affairs. The transactions between the Commerce and Metropolitan National Banks of Kansas City, by which the National is the survivor, were simply regarded as coincidental.

"I know of no negotiations of the kind," said an officer of the National City Bank, "but I would not be surprised at any time to learn of an agreement like that between the City and the Third. Banking business is poor; it can only pay where a maximum amount of business is done at a minimum of expense."

"This rumor of other banks being ready to follow our example," said an officer of the Third National, "or that of the city, comes of what was general before election time in the early Summer of 1896. It was a period of uncertainty and depression. Several banks whose business was and is almost unprofitable to them, but would be an acquisition to larger concerns, spoke in this period of being discouraged and ready to turn over their customers to us. This did not go beyond the point of suggestion, the saying that it would be good business policy. Conditions changed at election. It is six months since I heard any more suggestions of the kind."

The depositors of the Third National Bank are fast transferring their accounts to the National City. So far only two customers have declined to be absorbed. At the City the clerks are swamped by this deluge of new business.

The Bank of New Amsterdam, admitted to membership in the Bank Clearing House last week, cleared for the first time yesterday. The result of its exchanges was a credit balance of $38,000.

NO PLACE FOR MISS KELLAR.

Report that She Is to be Appointed Librarian Denied.

The rumor that Helen Kellar, the blind and deaf girl, who sees and hears through her finger tips, will be appointed custodian of the books for the blind in the New York Public Library, was positively denied yesterday by Dr. John S. Billings, Director.

"We have provided," said Dr. Billings, "in our plans for the new library building a room for books for the blind, but we have not yet selected nor considered the selection of a librarian. We set aside the room at the suggestion of the Free Circulating Library for the Blind, the Trustees of which said if we would arrange a room for their collection of books they would give us the books. Beyond that we have done nothing.

"It will be at least three years from next Spring before the new library will replace the reservoir, and it would be foolish to make any appointments so far in advance. Besides, I do not see how a blind girl, no matter how accomplished, could discharge the duties of librarian. The story is a joke."

AFFIDAVITS WERE CONFUSING.

Men Sworn on Both Sides in the Same Case.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City yesterday, was obliged to refer a case to John Whitehead, a Master, at Newark, to take testimony on account of the contradictory affidavits presented. It was not that the affidavits made contradictory statements as against each other, but in three cases the men who made the affidavits had sworn on both sides.

The proceedings were to attach Oscar Weiner for contempt. He and Albert L. Hernstein were engaged in the manufacture of surgical instruments at Irvington, N. J. They disagreed, and Samuel Kurtz of Newark was appointed receiver. Weiner was allowed to remain in the factory, but was enjoined from using certain machinery owned by Hernstein.

Thomas N. McCarter, counsel for Hernstein, submitted affidavits from workmen showing that Weiner had used the machinery. Then R. V. Lindabury, for Weiner, submitted affidavits showing that he had not used the machinery. Vice Chancellor Pitney discovered that three of the affiants had made six affidavits, swearing both ways. There were also statements in some of the affidavits to the effect that the men had been told that if they would swear against Weiner they would have more work and better wages. There was nothing to show who made this statement to the men, however.

The lawyers got into a dispute over the matter, and it was then that the Vice Chancellor referred the matter to Mr. Whitehead.

One of the First to Make Bicycles.

George T. Warwick, who claims to have been one of the first manufacturers of bicycles in the United States, brought suit a year ago in Chancery against Charles S. Stockton of Newark for violating a partnership agreement and for infringing on patents held by Warwick. The case was finished at Jersey City yesterday before Vice Chancellor Emory, who decided in favor of Warwick and ordered Stockton to make an accounting so that Warwick's share of the profits could be determined.

Bayonne's Bill for Borrowed Water.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City was yesterday informed that the Bayonne authorities had drawn water to the value of $12,000 from Jersey City after abrogating its contract. Mayor Hoos will invite the Bayonne authorities to a conference on the subject, and if the latter city fails to pay, suit will be brought to recover the amount claimed.

M'NEILL'S SERIES ENDED

The Scotch Evangelist Preached the Last of His Course of Sermons at Cooper Union.

CHURCH DISHONESTY SCORED

Reference to Annual Report that Say, "This Has Not Been a Year of Great Extension, but It Has Been One of Considerable Consolidation."

John McNeill, the evangelist, yesterday gave the last address of a series he has been delivering in Cooper Union. The hall was well filled, and there were many ministers in the audience. Ira D. Sankey was there to sing and the Rev. A. C. Dixon to conduct the meeting. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur and the Rev. Dr. Burrell before Mr. McNeill began to preach, and Dr. MacArthur told the audience how much good the services had done. He did not make any direct reference to the stories in circulation as to his unfriendliness to revivalistic work, but expressed himself in hearty approval of the work which has been accomplished.

Mr. McNeill began his discourse with some remarks on the results of his meetings. "Teachers, students, and ministers," he said, "have been at our meetings, and somebody tells me that some of the poor tramps belonging to the '400' have been coming. Well, the teachers will know better what to teach in the future, and hundreds of studen's have been uplifted." He thanked the ministers for their support. One minister had told him that he came 100 miles to hear him. "What are you to say to a man who tells you that?" he asked. "Well, I said, 'I admire your taste.'" Before the people had stopped laughing at this answer Mr. McNeill said he would now come to the message.

He took his text from Luke v., "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets," and said: "We are all apt to paddle too much inshore. A deeper faith, a deeper peace, a deeper trust, a deeper consecration, is needed. Don't be afraid that you will drown; you will float.

The preacher compared the swimming of a boy in shallow water where he could touch the bottom at any time to men trusting to themselves in matters spiritual. "When the Lord calls you to a deeper faith," he said, "you must trust Him. Some think they are trusting Him, but they have their toes on the bottom all the time. Launch out. Let go. Get off your own foundations; get past your own talk; test and prove whether you really trust in God or not."

Mr. McNeill scored the dishonesty of pretending to have effected something when in reality nothing was accomplished, by a reference to annual reports of churches. "If the past year has not been a year of great extension, it has been one of considerable consolidation," he said. "That's how they read. Consolidation means nothing. Go right to the Master and see what He has to say instead of trying to make out that nothing is something.

"The Master asks, 'Have you taken in any fresh fish?' and the answer comes: 'No, but we have some rare dried ones.' There are very few fresh fish a-catching, and they have gone into the curing business. [Laughter.] If there is a backset let us admit it. Master is not exhausted. We may be at our wit's end—it's not a great road from home, and the sooner we are there the better. When we are at the end of our experience, skill and endeavors, then we are ready for the loving God."

Mr. McNeill said he does not think there is anything in church union more than talk. "Nothing brings congregations together like a revival," he went on. "There are too many chalk lines, and only officers can come up here, (pointing to the platform,) but when the Master comes up time of a revival, the biggest of us is only a deckhand. We may look less bright, less clever, and less distinguished than those clever people who can do without faith, without prayer, who are clean enough without being washed, and clever enough without the help of heavenly wisdom. But now and again when difficulties beset, there is seen the stupendous difference between one man and another. If you have not the faith of Jesus when these times come, for want of it you reel and fall and perish and are lost. If your heart is fixed on the Saviour, you rise superior to things which seem impossible."

When the meeting closed a handshaking raid was made on the preacher. Converts, churchgoers, clergymen, all pressed forward and Mr. McNeill was soon surrounded. One woman, with a strong Scotch accent, thought she had a right to the first shake, and announced with not a little pride that she was a townswoman of the distinguished evangelist. Mr. McNeill treated all with the same courtesy.

After the services at Cooper Union Mr. McNeill went to Brooklyn and preached in the Hanson Place Baptist Church.

ALCOHOL BARREL EXPLODED.

Only One Man Burned, But a Panic Was Caused by the Sheet of Fire Which Followed.

The explosion of a barrel of alcohol in the saloon of Neuman Frankel, on the ground floor of the five-story tenement house at 7 Suffolk Street, set fire to the lower part of that building yesterday afternoon, and created a short-lived panic among the tenants. The only person injured was the bartender in the saloon, who was slightly burned on the face by the flame from the exploded barrel of spirits.

The saloon in which the explosion occurred is on the northwest corner of Suffolk and Hester Streets. No one can explain what caused the bursting of the barrel, which was in the rear portion of the saloon. "Tony," whose surname is unknown, the bartender, went to the alcohol barrel to draw out some of its contents, when it exploded.

Persons on the opposite side of the street saw flames shoot out of the back window of the saloon the moment after the explosion was heard, and in an instant the room was filled with fire. As soon as the tenants saw that the building was on fire they made haste to escape, and reached the street through the main stairway on Suffolk Street, which is a considerable distance from the entrance to the saloon.

The firemen made short work of the flames. During the excitement some one raised a cry that a dozen children had been burned, and the police had a hard time to quiet the crowd which had gathered and to repress would-be life-savers.

NEW TRUANT SCHOOL OPEN.

Four Delinquent Boys Earn Their Discharge in Short Order.

The truant school at 215 East Twenty-first Street was regularly opened yesterday, with William H. Locke, the supervisor of attendance, temporarily in charge. The school opened with eighteen boys in attendance, four of whom were dismissed on probation for good behavior during the day. Two others will be permitted to return to their homes each afternoon, while the remaining twelve will be required to live at the school until their behavior warrants their discharge.

Miss Julia E. Byrne has charge of the boys, who range from ten to fourteen years of age. Owing to the difference in their state of advancement, class work will be practically impossible, and considerable individual work will have to be undertaken.

The resident pupils will be well taken care of, but will be thrown on their own resources. They will be compelled to wash the dishes, make their own beds, and learn systematic thought and action generally. The school term closes July 31, and at the beginning of the Fall term the boys who have behaved themselves will be allowed to return to their homes, and attend their former schools.

Stege, Despondent, Wanted to Die.

Adolph Stege, fifty-eight years old, a tinsmith, out of work, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head yesterday in his room at 421 Fifth Street. He inflicted only a slight wound, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. He had been in ill health for some weeks, and had frequently threatened to kill himself.

NEW POSTMASTER AT WORK.

Mr. Van Cott Meets the Department Superintendents and Announces the Policy He Will Pursue.

Cornelius Van Cott took actual charge of the Post Office and the Federal Building yesterday morning, when he entered the Postmaster's room at 9 o'clock and announced himself ready for business. He has been, however, Postmaster and custodian of the Federal Building since Saturday midnight, for his commission dates from then.

The new Postmaster's first day was devoted principally to greeting the Superintendents of the various departments and to receiving the congratulations of his friends. Two immense potted palms, presents from the employes, were on Mr. Van Cott's desk during the day, while around the room were several floral decorations remaining from the display of Saturday.

Very few of the Superintendents needed an introduction to Mr. Van Cott. During the four years of Mr. Dayton's incumbency but few changes were made, and, as he remarked, it was simply greeting old friends and associates. "I am trying to get the run of the office," he said, after a conversation with Assistant Postmaster James Gaylor. "You see, many changes have been made in the methods since I was here before.

"I do not know what changes I shall make. I may make none, for Mr. Cleveland's Administration seems to have left the Postmaster of this city the power to appoint a cashier and Assistant Postmaster. For the cashiership, I may say frankly I am trying to induce my son Richard to resign from the Assembly and to take it. He held it before. In my administration the only policy will be to improve the service.

"We shall not be confronted with the Greater New York problem for some time yet, and before we can accomplish anything the authorities at Washington will have to make up their minds."

Mr. Van Cott left the office between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

MR. HASKINS IS ALL RIGHT.

Neither the Mayor Nor the Commission Has Any Fault to Find.

Mayor Strong returned yesterday from the home of Dock Commissioner Monks, in Long Island, where he has spent the past two days shooting, driving, and fishing. He looked well and declared he had enjoyed the sport immensely.

The Mayor was told that Controller Fitch was about to make an investigation into the case of Chief Examiner Haskins, who, it is said, has been absent from the city for weeks at a time.

"When Mr. Haskins was engaged," said the Mayor, "it was in a special capacity to look into the accounts of several departments. It was not stipulated that he should give up all his time to his work, and I do not see that his absence for three weeks at a time makes any difference, particularly as it was the first vacation he had had in two years."

"Mr. Haskins was appointed Controller of the Georgia Central Railroad in January of this year," said Commissioner of Accounts Dennis. "The duties of his office, however, are performed by his firm. A three weeks' vacation was allowed him in January on account of two weeks' vacation due him for 1896. One week is still due him for account of the years 1895 and 1896. Mr. Haskins has given his attention to the business of the city to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners."

MANHATTAN'S TAX APPEAL.

Hamilton Odell Appointed by Court Referee in the Dispute.

Hamilton Odell was appointed by Justice Beach in the Supreme Court yesterday to be referee in the dispute between the Manhattan Railway Company and the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments as to the payment by the company of taxes for the year 1894.

Mr. Odell is to inquire and report upon the actual cost of the roadbed and construction of the different roads leased and operated by the corporation and the cost of the leases and franchises held by it, which the company places at $14,014,000.

The company was assessed for 1894 on a valuation of over $16,000,000 and was similarly rated in 1895. An appeal from the latter assessment to the Court of Appeals on the ground that the railway company had no property, but was actually in debt, resulted in favor of the railroad company, which then objected to paying the 1894 assessment for the same reason. The value of the franchises and leases is placed at $14,014,000, and the cost of the construction of the roads, the company alleges, brings the indebtedness to an amount several million dollars over the taxable value of the road.

MECKE'S QUEER TREATMENT.

Lives in Hot Water at the Hospital to Cure Gangrene.

Louis Mecke, suffering with atrophy, superinduced by a gangrenous affection of the skin, is undergoing heroic treatment at Bellevue Hospital. For the past week he has spent the greater part of each day in a bathtub filled with water heated above 90°. He eats, drinks, and sleeps in the tub, and is taken out only for examination by the doctors. He is improving in condition, and the physicians hope, if he has strength left to rally after they have overcome the disease, to save his life. He is very ill and weak, and the chances are against him.

Mecke is about thirty years old and unmarried. He lived at 136 Allen Street until three weeks ago, when he was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. He was suffering with sores all over his body, his skin was dry and hard, and he was slowly wasting away. On May 7 he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where Dr. Dow suggested the water cure, on the principle that the continued action of the water constantly flowing into the tub and as constantly renewed, would soften the skin and carry off the poison of the disease. The suggestion was adopted, and apparently with benefical result.

EXCITING PARK ROW RUNAWAY

Presence of Mind of a Policeman Effected the Horse's Capture.

A spirited mustang attached to a light business wagon became frightened at a passing elevated train at East Broadway and the Bowery shortly before 7 o'clock last evening and dashed down Park Row at a furious rate.

Paul Graft, an employe of M. Kupperman, the owner of the rig, of 253 Thetford Avenue, Brooklyn, was driving. He was thrown out at Pearl Street, but was not hurt.

The animal steered clear of cable cars, and pedestrians gave him the road to himself, and he reached the Brooklyn Bridge on a dead run.

Bridge Policeman Taylor saw him coming and cleared the entrance to the south roadway, where many persons were passing, just as the horse swung into the narrow space, heading for home. Taylor let the animal pass him, and chased and caught him about 100 feet from the bridge entrance.

Three policemen had made futile attempts to capture the runaway in his rapid run along Park Row, but they were thrown down. Graft came along later and took the rig over to Brooklyn.

Discharged Veterans Reinstated.

The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton yesterday decided that the law exempting honorably discharged soldiers of the civil war from removal from political offices except for cause is Constitutional. The Jersey City Street and Water Board removed six veterans last week and appointed new men in their places. The board was in session when news of the decision reached Jersey City, and the resolution appointing the new men was at once rescinded. The veterans were then reinstated. The board did not act, however, on the case of G. Frank Sutherland, whose office of assistant assessment clerk was abolished. Mr. Sutherland has applied to Judge Lippincott for a writ removing the board's action to the Supreme Court for review, and the case will be heard next Saturday.

A Drawback to Everything.

"Uncle George, what is the matter this morning? You look as if something unpleasant had happened. What is it?"

"Well, I will tell you, Harry; it's that Waring."

"What, Col. Waring? What has he done? The streets are all in beautiful order.

"That's it. Under the good old Tammany the sidewalks were all tolerably clean, but the streets had a nice coating of mud and dirt that could be seen, but now the streets and sidewalks look so near alike that a man who has a cataract growing on each eye cannot tell the edge of the walk where he wishes to step off, and comes very near breaking his neck, as I did this morning coming down town." K.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

LEGAL NOTES.

MORTGAGE DECLARED VOID.—In a suit brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Josiah H. Baker, as receiver of the Hotel Brunswick, Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave judgment for the defendant. The trust company was trustee of bondholders whose bonds were secured by a chattel mortgage upon furniture and other property of the hotel company. The latter became insolvent, and Mr. Baker was appointed receiver in proceedings for voluntary dissolution, with power to carry on the business. The defense of the receiver in this action to foreclose the mortgage was that the instrument had not been refiled as required by law, and therefore it was void under the statute as against creditors. The Court upholds this defense, because at no time was there any actual change of possession of the property in question from the corporation to the bondholders or the plaintiff mortgagee. The mortgaged property has been sold and is now represented by a definite fund, the possession of which the Court awards to Mr. Baker, as receiver.

***

THE DEFENSE OF INFANCY.—John H. Fischer, Jr., who was under age, obtained title to twelve lots on City Island, the consideration for which was paid by his father and mother, except $1,550, for which he gave a purchase-money mortgage. He gave another mortgage for money advanced to him with which to build a hotel. In an action to foreclose this mortgage, the defense of infancy was interposed, and Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday dismissed the complaint. The Court holds that the doctrine of estoppel, or fraud, does does not avail, and that the infant, although it does not prevent receiving in the transaction. "The defense of infancy," Justice Russell says, "is founded on grave reasons of public policy, for the protection of the infant, which eliminates that defense from the doctrine of estoppel, in case of an attempt to enforce his contract, although it does not prevent action against him for tort in consequence of that very fraud. He is sheltered by the policy of the law, which pronounces him alike incapable of making a binding contract, which he cannot avoid, while still an infant, and of supplying an essential element necessary to make it binding by his own conduct and representation." The dismissal was without prejudice to the bringing of an action for fraud.

***

RIGHTS NOT TO BE PASSED UPON IN SEGMENTS.—After a referee appointed in a compulsory reference in the case of John Heerdegen against Rudolph Loreck, as executor, &c., had become disqualified because of his election to the Supreme Court bench another referee was substituted, the case in its nature being such as demanded that method of trial. The order, in naming the new referee, provided that upon the second reference the testimony taken before the former referee should stand. The Appellate Division, per curiam, has directed a reversal, and that this provision be stricken from the order, holding that the case is precisely as if no trial had been had. "The defendant was entitled to have a judicial officer who was to pass upon his rights hear the testimony of the witnesses and form his determination upon the issues therefrom. The defendant is not to be compelled to have these rights passed upon in segments or divisions, rulings as to one branch of the case made by one Judge and as to another branch by a different Judge."

***

ADOPTED CHILD.—Mansury P. Dodin, who died in 1895, by his will gave his son, Alexander J. Dodin, $20,000, and gave $15,000 in trust for the support and education during her minority of his adopted daughter, Josephine Dodin, she to take the principal on becoming of age. He directed that if she should die before she was twenty-one, then the body or the trust should be a part of his estate. Then he directed that the remainder of his estate should "descend and be distributed according to the laws of the State of New York." Justice Beekman, at Special Term of Supreme Court, in this city, in an action by Mary J. Dodin, the testator's widow, to establish her dower, found it necessary, as the dower could not be set off in parcel, to determine who would be entitled to the proceeds of the sale after deducting her dower. The court upheld the right of the adopted daughter to take as heir of the father. On the son's appeal, which was transferred to the Second Appellate Division, that judgment was affirmed, in an opinion by Justice Bradley. That tribunal holds that a child adopted in 1883, under the laws of 1873, as in this case, was entitled to property under the above provisions of the will, by virtue of the amendment of 1887, though her adoption was prior to the enactment of that amendment. Justice Cullen, while concurring in this view, expressed the opinion that the testator never intended that his adopted child should share in his residuary estate.

***

CHILD BORN AFTER PARENT HAS MADE A WILL.—George R. Minot, who had property in Massachusetts, where he resided, and also in this State, by his will, made in January, 1891, gave his residuary estate in trust for the benefit of his wife for life, the principal to go "to those persons who, if my death had occurred at the time of her death, would then be my heirs at law by blood." At that time Mr. Minot had no children. Francis Minot, his only son, was born in November, 1891. The father died in January, 1894, never having revoked his will or changed it in any way. In an action by William Minot, as executor and trustee under the will, for its construction, it was adjudged at the Special Term of the Supreme Court in this city that the child, Francis Minot, was provided for by his clause of the will, and that, therefore, he had not under the statute, (2 R. S., 63., Sec. 40,) succeeded to the same portion of his father's real and personal estate as he would have received had his father died intestate. The Appellate Division, upon appeal by the child's guardian, upholds the decision below. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion, is inclined to the view that, as it had already been adjudged in the Massachusetts courts that the provisions of the will had reference to such children as might be born after the making of the will, and that the only child, Francis, was provided for in it, he came into court with that fact appearing in the case, and therefore, necessarily took under the will. But all the court, Justice Rumsey says, did not concur in that view of the case, though all agreed that this devise gave the son a remainder of some sort in the estate of his father; and, also, that the provision of the statute requiring that the son should be provided for by a will of his father, was not complied with, if the son acquired under the will a mere contingent remainder, which might or might not take effect during his life; but that it was necessary he should have an estate vested in him which arose at the time the will took effect. Justice Rumsey comes to the conclusion that the child took a vested, and not a contingent remainder in the estate of his father, after the life estate to his mother.

Guarding Against Possible Thefts.

Precautions taken at the Assay Office against filching or sneak robbery were not due to any loss or attempt at robbery, but to a desire to be on the safe side. The receiving room is now provided with a wire screen of the character of those which protect bank offices. The windows of Weigh Clerk Graham and Cashier Wilson also have screens.

The Mount St. Vincent Jubilee.

The Sisters of Charity of the Convent of Mount St. Vincent continued the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the institution at the Academy, on the Hudson, yesterday. Requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father John J. McNamee, assisted by Mgr. O'Reilly.

Remember young men that our guarantee is on every garment, on every statement; "your money back if you want it," says so.

Impossible for the cheap tailor to make as good suits as ours; the good tailor charges too much.

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

$10 to $26.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FRIENDS REJECT REUNION

Overtures from the Orthodox Quakers of Philadelphia to the Yearly Meeting of the Hicksites.

LETTER READ AND PUT ASIDE

The Appeal Caused Mild Astonishment and Was Apparently Regarded as Impertinence—Queries and Answers as to the State of Religion in the Meetings.

Within the sombre walls of the meeting house at Rutherfurd Place and Fifteenth Street the Hicksite Friends yesterday spent the third day of their annual convention, or "yearly meeting," as they term it. In public worship the men and women Friends assemble together, but at the business meetings, or "meetings for discipline," the men use one hall and the women use another, holding separate but harmonious sessions. In this convention the women gather in the main hall, adjoining Fifteenth Street, and the men, who are less in number, hold their sessions in the smaller hall, on Rutherfurd Place. Both halls are devoid of ornament, and the seats are wooden benches of primitive design.

Even the small bouquet of lilies of the valley on the desk of the presiding officer among the women is the result of modern advance and would not have been tolerated by loyal old-time Quakers. Simple as are the meeting places, so are the services. The "clerk" and the "assistant clerk," as the two presiding officers are addressed, read with deliberation and dignity the measures to be considered. An undisturbed quiet follows the announcements, and after an interval of several minutes spent in profound meditation some of the older Friends arise and comment or advise on the matters proposed. All is simple and impressive because of the lack of haste.

Those attending this yearly meeting represent some twelve or fifteen meetings or parishes, including a territory comprising the eastern half of New York State and all of New Jersey and Long Island. For the men's session William B. Willets acted as Clerk, and John William Hutchinson was Assistant Clerk. The women's meeting had as Clerk Emily Yeo and as Assistant Clerk Hannah C. Field. Among them about the only external evidence of the old Quakerism displayed was found in the poke bonnets worn by a few of them.

Yesterday morning at the "meeting for discipline" letters of greeting were read from the yearly meetings at Baltimore and Philadelphia which were recently held. At the afternoon meeting a paper from the yearly meeting of Orthodox Friends held last month in Philadelphia was the subject of discussion. The Hicksite Friends, following the lead of Elias Hicks in 1827, split from the parent body on the question of Christ's mediation between God and man. The two divisions of the Friends are now almost as far apart as any two sects. This explanation is necessary before the mild excitement raised by the paper can be appreciated.

The paper was, quite simply, an appeal to the New York Hicksites from their Philadelphia brothers and sisters of the old faith urging them to return to the early principles that animated all Friends alike. Its production was followed by an even greater silence than usual. Finally it was discussed in terms in which the words "charity" and "love" were frequent, and it was decided to recognize the arrival of the paper in the same spirit of kindness with which it was sent. Divested of the courteous speech of the Friends, this meant that the appeal was regarded somewhat as an impertinence. It was decided not to place it among the official minutes.

Other routine business of the afternoon was the reading of the "queries and answers" which form an integral part of each yearly meeting. These are a set of questions given in the "Book of Discipline" by which the standing of the Friends is ascertained from time to time. The first question, which is a fair sample of the character of all, is, "Are Friends careful to attend all meetings for worship and discipline; is the hour observed, and are Friends free from sleeping and other unbecoming behavior in them?" A committee of elders answers the queries, and the meeting takes such action as may seem necessary from the answers. To-day's session will probably be largely devoted to these "queries and answers."

OLD TOMBS GATE CLOSED.

The Franklin Street Entrance to the City Prison Locked for the Last Time.

Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright turned the key in the lock of the wicket door of the Franklin Street entrance to the Tombs yesterday afternoon, and the narrow passageway through which so many unfortunates have passed was closed forever. Although the new prison will be lighter and more comfortable than the old grim stone building, the simple little ceremony of locking the door was not without its pathos.

Old John Simpson, who has been keeper for twenty-five years, stood leaning against one of the scarred old desks and looked around regretfully. "I kind of hate to see the old place go," he said. "I've been here so long it seems like losing an old friend to see them closing her up." In the Warden's office all the furniture had been removed, the benches torn away, and a dull, sombre look of desolation had settled over everything.

A number of men connected with the Correction Department were present as guests of Warden Van Der Carr. They were District Warden John Kerr, Chief Engineer W. L. Hatch, Dr. W. C. Hands, and Inspector of Prisons Davis.

"Off with the old and on with the new," exclaimed the Warden, starting down the corridor. The party followed him through the old prison, out through a tiny courtyard, and then into the building on Leonard Street, to the new entrance to the prison and the Warden's offices. As soon as the offices were reached the wicket door was unlocked and Keeper McNeill stood ready for business.

The first persons to enter through the gate were Harry Van Der Carr, the twelve-year-old son of the Warden, and Lawyer Dan O'Reilly. The first to leave was Walter Willard, who, committed on a charge of petty larceny, had just secured bail. The first prisoner to enter was Edward O'Brien of 419 East Seventeenth Street, brought in by Central Office Detective McCarthy, accused of burglary.

Contractor Brown will start to tear down the old prison to-day with an increased force of men.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S — Broadway and 30th St. Prices 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every evening, 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2. The Circus Girl. "MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN." Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earle, James Powers, Cyril Scott. 5th Week! Crowded Houses!

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. TO-NIGHT. MAT. SAT. Emil Gautier, Mathews & Bulger, Hawthorne Sisters, Merri Osborn, Sisters Nichols and Madeline Marshall.

LYCEUM — at 8:30. 4th Av. & 23d. Matinée Thurs. & Sat., 2:10. A Rollicking farce.—Herald. 2d month. LAST NIGHTS. Mysterious Mr. Bugle, with ANNIE RUSSELL and JOSEPH HOLLAND

WEBER & FIELDS' — Music Hall, B'way & 29th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. MR. NEW YORK, ESQ., Frank Bush, the Newsboys'